

# Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations humbering at his back."

NEW SERIES—NO. 3. VOL. V.]

LEXINGTON, K. FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1849.

[VOL. XXXIII.]

Published every Friday morning,  
BY JOHN NORVELL.

The price of subscriptions to the KENTUCKY GAZETTE, is, THREE DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance, or FOUR DOLLARS at the end of the year. The terms of advertising in this paper, are, Fifty Cents for the first insertion of every 15 lines or under, and Twenty-Five Cents for each continuance; longer advertisements in the same proportion.

## List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Lexington, Ky. which, if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

**A.** Anderson Elizabeth, 2  
Adams Eli  
Anderson William, 2  
Anderson Edmund  
Anderson Agnes  
Anderson Isaac  
Attaway John  
Alexander Mary C.  
Adams Larkin  
Anderson John  
Archer John  
Armstrong David  
Adkins Thomas  
Allen John M.  
Allen John M.  
Arnet Burrows  
Allen & Grant

**B.** Baldwin Robert  
Baker Allen, 2  
Bate James S.  
Black Grr.  
Bunford Elizabeth  
Breckinridge Wm.  
Berkner Danl.  
Bentley William  
Burrill Walker  
Brett Henderson  
Berriman Thomas, 2  
Bugnot Peter, 4  
Brewer Nathaniel  
Bulford Ann  
Burnit William  
Britt Henry, 2  
Boggs James  
Bowlin Fanny  
Banks Charles  
Burdett Saml. L.  
Burgett Andrew  
Brooker John D.  
Brooks Benjamin  
Brunnan John  
Bullock Waller  
Buckhamman Joseph, 2  
Beechop William  
Bush Joseph H.  
Boller John

**C.** Carr Morris  
Carr Charles  
Corwin Richard  
Cook George  
Collins James, 2  
Coburn W. S.  
Crown Leonard  
Crownwell Jean  
Cavins Ignatius  
Carr Wm. A.  
Cox Maria  
Crown George  
Crawford Andrew, 2  
Christy Edmund T. 3  
Coleman Danl. N.  
Calvert Samuel  
Cavins William, 2  
Chilchall Huldah  
Cleveland Mr.  
Curray William  
Crockett Robert  
Clark James S.  
Crown Arthur  
Cone Sylvanus, 3  
Black Michael  
Chambers Joseph  
Coocher Joshua  
Conner Francis  
Cross Joseph  
Calvin Petay  
Crockett R. & Anderson O.

**D.** Ducker William  
Decker Simon  
Demmon Daniel  
Davis James  
Drake Elijah  
Davis John  
Dwight G. L.  
Dillon John B.  
Dickinson Elizabeth  
Darnaby Edward  
Davis Charles  
Davenport Wm. 3  
Dunlap James  
Dewey Mosley  
Dodd Thomas  
Dumass Elizabeth  
Donnelly Patrick  
Downs Benjamin  
Davenport Rice B. 2  
Davenport Agnes  
Dennes Lucinda  
Dill Philemon  
Dogg Nathan  
Dickey Ebenezer

**E.** Eastham Joannes  
Eade James W.  
Evans Sarah  
Elder Matthew, 2  
Evers William  
Elliott James, 2  
Ennes James  
Forsythe James, 2  
Ferguson John  
Fisher David  
Fisher James, 2  
Fouche Mr.  
Furck Peter  
Ferguson Mary  
Fay John  
Fleming James  
Ford William, 2  
Finch Edward  
Frothingham Chas. 3  
Frazier Robert  
Frazier Robert, 3  
Fisher William

**G.** Gillaspie Robert  
Graham Alexander

Grady Samuel  
Grimes John  
Gadsby William  
Gaines Frances S.  
Gittings M. D.  
Gray John  
Guir Adam  
Girault Mr. 3  
Gibson William  
Germiniere Mr.  
Griffin Spencer  
Guinand Mr.  
Grosjean John C.

**H.** Hart Samuel  
Hawkins Thomas W.  
Haggins James, 4  
Hull H. B.  
Hess Henry  
Howell C. D. 3  
Haydon Noah  
Howe Edward  
Hilton Ann  
Hardy Patrick  
Hill James C. 4  
Hendren Patrick  
Howard W. W. 2  
Hendon James  
Harrison Frederick  
Hayes Thomas  
Hawkins Mark  
Hoy John  
Huston Robert  
Harris Saml. B. 5  
Hogden John  
Hendon Nathaniel  
Hawkins John M.  
Haten Wm.  
Hawkins Winney  
Hassam Mr.  
Haller Benjamin 2  
Harbaugh  
Howe Abraham  
Humphreys Joshua  
Hugins Gary  
Hardy David  
Hawthorn Label  
Hawkins Walker  
Hubbard Silas  
Harris Benjamin  
Hobbs Joshua  
Hill James, 2  
Hillock James H.  
Hardy Ann C.  
Hewitt Russell  
Hodgins Francis  
Henderson James

**I. & J.** Inskeep Joseph  
Ireland Henry  
Jones Milley  
Johnson Jacob  
Jones John, 2  
Jeter Littleton  
Jones Edward  
Johnson John W.  
Jones Mr.  
Johnson Solomon  
Johnson Judge  
Johnson William  
Johnson Benjamin  
King Ely  
Kelley Matthew  
Kilboren George  
Kilborn Matthew, 2  
Kirtley S.  
Keen Samuel  
Klunpeter John B.  
Kizer Jacob

**L.** Linginfelder John  
Lyman Daniel  
Lewis Hector, 2  
Lewis Samuel, 3  
Lemon James  
Londard Joseph  
Long Bryan B. 4  
Lamson John  
Levi Joseph  
Lee Lewis W.  
Lindsay William  
Lemon Doct. 4  
Lyman Thomas, 4  
Link Adam  
Lincoln Abraham

**M.** Mason John  
Meek Thomas  
Maguire Edward  
Mason Peter  
Marshall Mary Ann  
Morris W. W.  
Moore Martin  
Meek James  
Moore Francis  
Mize William  
Munson Norman  
Mason George  
Morgan Charles, 2  
Morris David  
Mulligan Wm. 2  
Minis David  
Martin Rebecca, 2  
Meredith Wm. 3  
Menifee Richard  
Meggione Mary  
Marshall Henry  
Meredith Eliza  
Madison Martha  
Medley Jacob  
Murdock Elizabeth  
Macey A.  
Marshall J. J.  
Mittcham James

**M.** M'Donald George  
M'Millen James  
M'Lanahan Betsy  
M'Cracken John 2  
M'Calla Keziah  
M'Dowell James  
M'Call Wm. 3  
M'Call John  
M'Donald John  
M'Pherson Charles  
M'Neal A.  
M'Covet Jane

**N.** Nelson Robert L.  
Nelson John B.  
Nelson Robert  
Nash Wm. N.  
Owens John  
Owens John J.  
O'Brien Levi  
O'Brien Edward  
O'Brien Folly  
Payne E. C.  
Patterson Charles  
Patterson Samuel, 2  
Price W. B.  
Patton W. W.  
Patterson Leonard

Payton Jacob, 2  
Price Woodson  
Pickett Wm.  
Pollock Wm.  
Prickett Ab.  
Pondexter John  
Page Maria  
Pardee Bray  
Price Susan  
Puttuff John, 3  
Pew Sarah  
Pickett George  
Price Letty  
Price L.  
Powers Stephen, 2

**Q.** Qualls Cornelius  
**R.** Ruby Elizabeth  
Rice John C.  
Richards Isabella  
Rucker Benjamin  
Roberts Thomas  
Rodes Jane  
Ricketts Catharine  
Handle M. G.  
Robards Wm.  
Robinson H. E. V.  
Robnett John  
Ritter Mr.  
Roddan Barney  
Rucker Abner  
Rose Wm.  
Runyan John  
Roston John H.  
Rice Caleb  
Russell Thomas A.  
Recruiting Officer

**S.** Shaw Catherine  
Smith R. H. 4  
Shears Wm.  
Shawns Arthur  
Steele John  
Scott John, 2  
Shelby Thomas II.  
Stout David  
Steel John  
Stewart James, 2  
Stockman Francis  
Snodgrass John  
Stonewall Sarah  
Stewart Ann  
Simmons Solomon  
Singer Joseph  
Smiley James  
Schooler Lewis  
Scott Eliza T.  
Steiman Ellen D.  
Sherridge John  
Stout Ashton  
Straws Charlotte  
Sinclair John  
Stone Abraham  
Stephens A.  
Shelby Genl.  
Simpson William, 2  
Starks John  
Stewart Alexander, 3  
Simpson Green, 2  
Stephens John A.  
Shutz, Hixson & Co.  
Savage & Prentiss, 2

**T.** Taylor Aquilla, 2  
Turner James  
Trotter John  
Toler H. 2  
Tolan Wm. B.  
Taman John  
Triplett William, 2  
Thompson David  
Tharp Allen, 2  
Taylor Eliza  
Thompson John G.  
Thompson Thomas H.  
Taylor Edy  
Talbot Amy  
Turner Frederick  
Turner William

**U.** Utley George, 2  
**V.** Vanstevens Wm. 2  
Vance David  
Vanpelt Mr.  
**W.** Wagley Maria  
Wells Isaac  
Wilson & Bradford, 2  
Webb E. B.  
Webb Edward  
Wilkinson Saml.  
Wilkinson Walker B. 2  
Walker Charles  
Wyatt Walter  
Wright Benjamin  
Webb Isaac  
White James  
Whitcomb James  
Woodson S. H. 2  
Wartlaw James  
White James  
White Mary  
Woolworth R. C. 3  
Wheeler Amos, 3  
Whiting Eliza  
Wilson James  
Ware Michael, 3  
Wallace Mary A.  
Ware Jacob & Son  
Wallace Joseph  
Wheeler George  
Webb Winney  
White James L.  
Willard Jno.  
Wellington Joel  
Weeks John  
Walters Eliza  
Wharton Wm. G.  
West William  
Whitmore Wm.  
Wolgamot Andrew  
Wiley Alex. 2  
Warren William

**Y.** Young John  
Young William  
Young leaving  
Young Leonard  
**Z.** Zedekiah

**Notice is hereby given,**  
To all whom it may concern, that application will be made to the Woodford County Court, on the first Monday in April next, for the establishment of a TOWN at Mottonsville, on the creek, in said county, state of Kentucky.

## United States of America, Seventh Circuit Court, sct. Kentucky District.

November Term, 1818.  
Alexander Cranston & Co.—Comps.  
against  
John P. Schatzell, &c.—Defts.

**IN CHANCERY.**  
I, JOHN H. HANNA, Clerk of the Seventh Circuit Court of the United States in and for the District of Kentucky, do hereby certify that the order of injunction awarded herein, restraining the defendant Schatzell from disposing of the effects of the Firm of J. P. Schatzell & Co. was at the present term rescinded, and that the said John P. Schatzell has been invested with power and authority to receive and collect all money due to the said firm of J. P. Schatzell & Co. and John P. Schatzell, and to settle and adjust all accounts which relate to the partnership.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of said Court—this 22d day of December 1818, and of the Independence of the United States the 43d.

**NOTICE.**  
ALL persons indebted to J. P. Schatzell, or the late Firm of J. P. Schatzell & Co. are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who alone is authorized to receive the same. Those to whom said firms stand indebted will also please to apply to him for settlement.

**JOHN P. SCHATZELL.**  
Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819—Jf

The Editors of the Nashville Whig, Louisville Courier, Natchez Republican, New Orleans Gazette, Charleston S. C. City Gazette, New York Mercantile Advertiser, Relf's Philadelphia Gazette, & Augusta (Geo.) Chronicle, are requested to insert the above advertisement three times and forward their accounts to the Kentucky Gazette Office for payment.

**To Whom it may Concern.**  
OBSERVING in the public papers a certificate signed by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Kentucky District, and fearing that the same may be construed into an admission by the subscribers of an authority in John P. Schatzell to dispose of the real and personal estate belonging to the late co-partnerships of John P. Schatzell, and John P. Schatzell & Co.

**SEVENTH CIRCUIT COURT.**  
United States of America, District of Kentucky.  
November Term, 1818.  
Alexander Cranston, &c. Complainants,  
Against  
John P. Schatzell, &c. Defendants.  
IN CHANCERY.

THE Court being now sufficiently advised of and concerning the defendant's motion to dismiss this suit for the want of jurisdiction, do order, that the same be overruled. It is ordered, that Abraham S. Barton, Robert Scott and John Telford, or any one or more of them, be, and they are hereby appointed, commissioners in this cause, whose duty it shall be, on or before the first day of the next term of this court, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to make out and return to this court, a statement and account of the business of the partnerships of J. P. Schatzell, and of J. P. Schatzell & Co. as relates to the different members of said partnerships, and the debts due from and to each partnership, to enable this court to pronounce a final decree hereon. It is further ordered, that J. P. Schatzell do, on or before the twenty-third day of this month, (December) deliver up on oath, to said commissioner or commissioners, the account-books, deeds, vouchers, letters, and other papers, relating to said partnerships; and to that end, that said Schatzell answer on oath, such questions in writing, touching said books and papers, as said com'r. or commissioners may propound to him: and that said commissioner or commissioners permit the partners, their agents and attorneys, or either of them, to have access to said books and papers at all reasonable times; and further, that said commissioner or commissioners redeliver to said J. P. Schatzell, any evidences of debts or other vouchers, which said Schatzell may deem necessary for him in the performance of the powers and duties hereby vested in him, taking from him a receipt for such papers, or copies thereof. It is further ordered, with the assent of the said J. P. Schatzell, ordered, that he, together with two or more securities, to be approved of by this court, enter into bond in the penalty of \$50,000, conditioned to be void if the said Schatzell shall well and truly account for and pay over according to the order and decrees of this court, all monies and effects which he may receive, belonging to either of said partnerships, and if he shall also abide by and perform the final decree of this court, to be rendered in this cause; upon the execution of which bond, and the approval by this court, it is ordered, that the order heretofore made in this cause, for the appointment of a receiver, and enjoining the said J. P. Schatzell from collecting the debts due the said partnerships of J. P. Schatzell, and of J. P. Schatzell & Co. be, and they are hereby discharged and annulled; and the said J. P. Schatzell is thereafter authorized and permitted to proceed to collect the debts due the said partnerships, and to pay any debt due from them, that may be liquidated by the judgment or decree of a court of justice of this state, or that may be assented to by the other partners. It is further ordered, that it shall be the duty of said Schatzell, faithfully and diligently to proceed with the collection of the debts due said partnerships and firms, and also out of the effects in his hands, to discharge the judgments and decrees obtained against him in the Fayette Circuit Court, by Levi Hart, Carroll, and Shultz, or otherwise prevent a sale of any of the real or personal estate of said firms, under execution, on either of said judgments or decrees. It is further ordered and decreed, that if said J. P. Schatzell shall settle any demand due to either of said firms, by receiving less than shall be due, without the assent of the other partners, he shall remain responsible therefor, and on any question relating thereto, no evidence shall be competent against the other partners, which would not have been competent if such demand still remained unsettled. And it is further ordered and decreed, that if any loss or injury shall accrue to either of said firms, by the neglect of the duties, or the mis-

management of the business, hereby entrusted to him, he is to be held responsible for the same, and his securities answerable therefor. It is further ordered and decreed, that said J. P. Schatzell shall, on or before the sixth day of each term of this court, file in court an account of all his receipts and payments, on account of said co-partnerships, subsequent to the entering of this order, to be verified on oath made in open court. And also, that on or before the same day, the said J. P. Schatzell deposit in the Farmer's and Mechanics' Bank of Lexington, subject to the order of this court, the balance which by such account, or otherwise, shall then appear to be in his hands unpaid, and file a certificate thereof from the cashier. And it is further ordered and decreed, that said Schatzell shall, from time to time, as this court may direct, answer on oath before the court, or such commissioner as the court may appoint, such interrogatories as may be put to him concerning the premises. And, by consent of the parties, it is ordered, that the Pew mentioned in the proceedings, shall be considered and held as the private property of J. P. Schatzell, he being charged with the price thereof. It is, by consent, further ordered, that said commissioner or commissioners proceed without delay to make public sale, by auction, of the slave, the shares in the White Lead Manufactory, and the personal property in Lexington, by giving ten days previous public notice, and an account until the 25th day of April next, on notes with good endorses, made negotiable in the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Lexington. It is further ordered, by assent of the parties, that said commissioner or commissioners sell the house and lot in Lexington, and the out-lot in said town, mentioned in the bill and answer in this cause, at public sale, giving at least six weeks previous public notice, and on like security, but on a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months; and that said notes be delivered to said J. P. Schatzell, to be held by him, subject to the order of this court. It is further ordered, that the defendant, Schatzell, surrender the possession of said property to the purchaser, and on request, join with the commissioner in executing a proper deed of conveyance therefor. It is further ordered, that the commissioner herein appointed, make report of the fair rent of the real estate, and hire of said slave, from the time when the partnership of J. P. Schatzell & Company was dissolved, until the time of sale. And the defendant, Woodward, by his attorney, moved the court, that upon giving bond and approved security, in the like penalty and like condition, as that which has been required of J. P. Schatzell, he the said Woodward may have the administration of the effects of the copartnership of J. P. Schatzell & Co. subject to the same injunctions and same orders of this court; which motion was overruled by the court.

**JOHN H. HANNA.**  
Clerk of the Seventh Circuit Court of the United States of America, in and for the Kentucky District, do certify, that the foregoing order is truly transcribed from the records of said court.

**IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,** I have hereunto set my name, and caused the seal of the said court to be affixed, this 19th day of December, 1818, in the 43d year of our Independence.

**JNO. H. HANNA.**  
The defendant, John P. Schatzell, having in contempt of the said order of court, refused to deliver over the said books, papers and deeds, and the sale of the real and personal estate, as directed in the said order, being there, by delayed, the public are hereby cautioned not to purchase from said Schatzell, the said slave, (a female named Chloe) nor the said shares in the White Lead Manufactory, nor any other personal property in Lexington, belonging to the said firm or either of them: nor the house and lot in Lexington, now occupied by said John P. Schatzell, nor the out-lot (containing ten acres, purchased by said Schatzell from John Fowler.) But the said Schatzell having given the security required by the said order of court—All Persons indebted to the said firms of John P. Schatzell, and John P. Schatzell & Co. are hereby notified and requested to make payment to said John Peter Schatzell.

**ALEXANDER CRANSTON and ANDREW ALEXANDER.**  
By their joint Attorney,  
**JOHN KEATING.**  
Lexington, January 4, 1819.

I concur in so much of the above notice, as respects the debts due to the late firm of John P. Schatzell & Co. and also as respects the said slave, and my interest in a quantity of cotton baling owned and held jointly by the late firm of John P. Schatzell & Co. and John Smith, of Lexington.

**JOHN WOODWARD.**  
January 8, 1819.—3t

**NOTICE.**  
WHEREAS, notice was given in conformity with the order of court published by John Keating, attorney for Alexander Cranston and Andrew Alexander, to the commissioners therein named, that the Books, Vouchers, and Title papers would be given up to them, and they declining to act agreeably to the intent and meaning of said order, of which a notification was given to said Keating on the 31st December; when an arrangement also was proposed, whereby he could have access to the books, &c. during the recess of the court, and requiring his written assent thereto, should the same meet his approbation, but the said notification has not been responded to by the said Keating. This business remained until the 4th inst. when I was informed, that the said John Keating had handed an advertisement for publication, stating, that I had contemned the order of court in refusing to deliver up the books, &c. as therein stated, which statement is altogether incorrect, as can be verified by all the gentlemen named as commissioners in said order. Finding, therefore, that John Keating is not disposed to meet the views of the court, as required by said order, and is cautioning the public against purchasing the real and personal property therein mentioned, which property being only required to be sold by consent of parties, I therefore now make public, to satisfy the fears of said Keating, and those whom it may concern, that the House and Lot, shares in the White Lead company, the female slave, &c. will not be sold until the further assent of parties can be had; or a new rule made in the cause by the court.

**J. P. SCHATZELL.**  
Lexington, Jan. 8, 1819.—3t

**To the Public.**  
I HAVE no disposition to trouble the public with the concerns of my employers,

Messrs. Alexander Cranston & Co. or J. P. Schatzell; but I will not permit to pass uncontradicted, any assertion of said Schatzell, which I believe not correct.

It is not true, that the commissioners declined to act according to the intent and meaning of the order. Mr. Telford, never for a moment refused to act, but repeatedly assured Mr. Woodward, myself, and J. P. Schatzell, that he was ready to act as soon as any other gentleman would agree to co-operate with him. On the 2d of January, Mr. Telford and Mr. Robert Scott having agreed to act jointly under the rule of court, called on J. P. Schatzell in person. The result of their visit will appear, by their note addressed to me.

**Messrs. Alexander Cranston & Co. and John Woodward.**

**JOHN TILFORD.** Com'r.

**JOHN KEATING.**  
Lex. Jan. 2, 1819.  
Why the books and papers were not delivered when demanded, J. P. Schatzell will perhaps be able to shew to the court when required. Whether he is anxious to allow access to the books and papers, or to meet the views of the court as expressed in the order published, all who read this notice will now be able to judge for themselves.

**To the Public.**  
NOT having time unappropriated, I will barely call the attention of the public to the following statements, on the reading of which, they will give their own construction as it regards the "intent and meaning" of a rule of court.

1st. A notification from two of the gentlemen who had consented to act, with an extension of the time for the delivery to be made from the 23d to the 30th of December, added by T. F. Talbot, the attorney of John Keating.

2d. Mr. John L. Martin's statement, why he declined serving.

3d. Mr. Mattw. T. Scott's unwillingness to serve.

4th. The cause why Mr. Barton would not act.

5th. The statement of Mr. R. Scott, by which it appears that he had not been applied to within the time the order could take effect. It matters not to me whether major Telford declined to act unconditionally, or not; it was enough for me to believe that he had declined acting according to my impressions of the "intent and meaning" of the rule of court, which fixed the time of delivery to the 30th December, and not beyond, and of which my notice of the 31st December apprized John Keating. Being equally loth to bring my concerns before the public, with Mr. J. Keating—I therefore close, by observing, that it is left with him to explain why Mr. Barton was objected to.

**J. P. Schatzell.**  
January 7th, 1819.

**U. States Circuit Court.**  
December 23d, 1818.  
ALEXANDER CRANSTON & ANDREW ALEXANDER, vs.

**JOHN P. SCHATZELL and JOHN WOODWARD.**  
SIR—We have taken upon ourselves the duties required of us by the rule of court lately passed in this cause, and are ready to receive from you the account-books, deeds, vouchers, letters, and other papers, which by said rule you are required to deliver up to us. We will thank you to inform us when you propose to deliver them up.

**Jno. Telford, } Com'rs.  
J. L. Martin, }**

It was consented to by Mr. Talbot, as counsel for the complainants, that the time should be enlarged from December 23, to the 30th of December, instant.

**T. F. Talbot, Att'y for Comps.**  
On the 29th of December last, I understood, that Mr. A. S. Barton had agreed to act, under the rule of court, lately made in the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Kentucky District, wherein Alexander Cranston & Andrew Alexander are complainants, and J. P. Schatzell and John Woodward are defendants.

A few minutes after 4 o'clock, on the evening of that day, I called at Mr. Schatzell's room, and found Mr. Barton waiting. I had previously stipulated with Mr. T. F. Talbot, the attorney, that a letter of indemnity should be given Maj. Telford and myself releasing us from any pecuniary responsibility. This letter was signed by one of the parties, and was directed to Major Telford and myself. On handing it to Mr. Barton, he appeared satisfied, and at his instance I waited on Mr. Talbot, with a request, that he would direct it to Mr. Barton also—which Mr. Talbot refused to do, and I left the letter on his table, with a determination to have nothing more to do in the business. It is due to Mr. J. P. Schatzell, to state, that he was ready and apparently anxious to comply with the order of court.

**J. L. Martin.**  
5th Jan. 1819.

I was applied to by the parties in this suit, Cranston & Alexander against J. P. Schatzell, to serve as one of the commissioners appointed by the Federal Court at their term, but declined serving.

**M. T. Scott.**  
Jan. 7, 1819.  
AT the request of J. P. Schatzell, I do state that I had consented to serve as Commissioner, and did go to his house on the 29th Dec. as stated by Mr. John L. Martin, when I declined acting on account of the conduct observed by Mr. Talbot.

**Abm. S. Barton.**  
7th Jan. 1819.  
I hereby certify that I was not applied to by either Messrs. Woodward or Talbot, to act as commissioner in the controversy of Cranston & Alexander, vs. J. P. Schatzell, &c. until, as I have understood, after Messrs. M. T. Scott, A. S. Barton, and Jno. L. Martin, had declined acting—he application was made on the 30th or 31st Dec. last. On the first application I did not positively consent to act. Given under my hand this 7th Jan. 1819.

**Robt. Scott.**



## WESTERN ARMORY.

Documents laid before Congress, and printed by their order.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, 3d DEC. 1818.

SIR,—In reply to so much of your letter of the 20th ult. as requires my opinion "as to the expediency or necessity of the establishment of a national armory on the western waters," I have the honor to enclose, for the consideration of the military committee, a report of the Ordnance Department, containing a statement of such facts as appear to be connected with the object of your inquiry.

Whether it would be expedient to establish an additional national armory, will depend, in the first place, on the fact, whether those already established are sufficient to fabricate as many arms, as the necessity of the country requires; and if they are not sufficient, whether it would be more advisable to fabricate them by a national armory, or by contract.

In presenting this view of the subject, it is assumed, that the supply of arms ought to be manufactured within the country, and ought not to be imported.

By a reference to the report of the Ordnance Department, it will appear that the national armories can fabricate, annually, about 95,000. This number, it is conceived, is not sufficient, whether we regard the present supply, or the increased number which the growing population of the country requires.

Our principal reliance for defence, is on the militia, a species of force which requires a much more ample supply than regular troops; as experience proves them to be much more wasteful of arms. At the commencement of the late war, our supply amounted to 200,000 stands; and though it continued less than three years, our stock at its termination was nearly exhausted.

It is believed that, as arms can be fabricated at least as cheap, and of a better quality by a national armory, than by contract, it is the preferable mode.

If these observations are correct, it would appear expedient to establish a national armory; and that the "place of its location" ought to be on the western waters. It is probable that arms can be fabricated at that portion of our country, at least as cheap as at Harper's Ferry, or at Springfield; and a very considerable expense would be annually saved in transportation. As to the particular "place of location," I am not in the possession of such information, as will enable me to give an opinion on the subject.

I have the honor to be,

With very great respect,

Your most obedient servant,

J. C. CALHOUN.

Hon'ble R. M. JOHNSON, Chairman of the Military Committee, H. R. U. S.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, 2d DEC. 1818.

Honorable J. C. Calhoun,

SIR,—In answer to the inquiries of the Military Committee, made in their communication of the 20th ult. I have now the honor to state, that the national armories at Springfield and Harper's Ferry are capable of fabricating annually about 25,000 stands of arms, at an expense of \$50 to \$75 thousand dollars. By contracting for some of the heavier parts of the work, it is judged, the product at those establishments might be increased to 30,000 stands a year, in which case the expense might amount to 420 to 430 thousand dollars. The arms manufactured by contract, amount now to eight or ten thousand stands a year, and the price is in general fourteen dollars for the musket, exclusive of extra charges incurred in proving, inspecting, packing and transporting the arms to the arsenals. It is calculated that the demand for the western country, will embrace at least one third of the whole supply required for the United States.

There is now deposited at Pittsburgh from twelve to fifteen thousand stands, viz. 3000 rifles sent from Harper's Ferry in 1817, and 8000 muskets sent from the same place in the present year. The residue consists principally of arms which have been in service and have undergone repairs.

The expense attending the transportation of arms from Harper's Ferry to Pittsburgh, may be stated at about one dollar a stand.

About 20,000 stands of arms remain at New Orleans, about 4000 at Newport, Kentucky, and about 3000 at Detroit. These are principally such as have been in the hands of troops and have undergone, or are undergoing, repairs. The cost of fabricating muskets may be stated at about two-thirds in labor, and one third in materials.

As the necessities of life will be cheaper in the western country than on the sea board, it may be presumed the wages of workmen will eventually be lowest where they can be easiest subsisted.

Iron may be delivered on the Ohio, of a quality suitable for the manufacture of arms, at nearly the same price it will cost at Harper's Ferry. The other materials with the exception of coals, will cost higher. The number of men employed at Springfield and Harper's Ferry, varies from 220 to 240, or thereabouts, at each place. It is judged not proper to employ at one establishment more than about 250 hands, because a degree of discipline and subordination is necessary to be maintained, and the difficulty of preserving regularity and ensuring united exertion, increases with the increase of numbers.

The first cost of an armory in the western country, on the scale of Springfield and Harper's Ferry, may be calculated at about \$200,000 for lands, command of water, buildings and machinery. About three years will probably be required to

bring a new establishment into operation, and the expense may be during that time, sixty or seventy thousand dollars a year. Supposing it should be decided to establish an armory in the western country, on the scale of Springfield or Harper's Ferry, it would be advisable to employ for a few years at first, no more than about 150 hands; or enough to ensure about 8000 stands of arms yearly; otherwise some inconvenience might be sustained from the desertion of workmen from armories now in operation. The permanent annual expense on that scale may be from 120 to 130 thousand dollars. The numbers in the possession of the government, at the commencement of the late war, is not distinctly known at this office. It is presumed to have been upwards of 200,000 stands. At the close of the campaign of 1814, the arsenals were nearly exhausted. The great extent of sea coast and inland frontier to be protected, will render large distributions of arms to the militia, indispensable in time of war; and it ought to be concluded, as well from past experience as the nature of the case, that our resources will sooner fail in that particular than in any other of our military supplies. The reason is, that that so much time is required to put in operation an establishment for manufacturing arms on a large scale, it will not be in the power of government on a sudden emergency to increase very materially the supply.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your most obedient servant,

[Signed] DECIUS WADSWORTH,

Colonel of Ordnance.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

DOCUMENTS TRANSMITTED TO CONGRESS.

Translation of Propositions received in Mr. Onís' letter to Mr. Adams, October 24th, 1818.

1st. The United States declare that they deeply regret the violation of the Spanish territory by the troops under the command of Gen. Jackson; and that its being done without their orders, and, as the General states, with the view of terminating more promptly the war against the Indians, the United States will restore the town of Pensacola, and the forts of Barrancas, St. Marks, and the other territory occupied by their troops, in the Florida, to the Spanish officers, duly authorized by His Catholic Majesty to take possession of them; the United States being answerable, as is just, for the injuries caused by the incursions of the troops of Spain as to its subjects—upon which point, the proper stipulations shall be inserted in the treaty.

2d. His Catholic Majesty, to give an eminent proof of his generosity, and of the desire which animates him to strengthen the ties of friendship and of good understanding with the United States, and to put an end to the differences which now exist between the two governments, cedes to them, in full property and sovereignty, the provinces of East and West Florida, with all their towns and forts, such as they were ceded by Great Britain, in 1783, and with the limits which designated by them in the treaty of limits and of navigation, concluded between Spain and the United States, on the 27th of October, 1795: the donations or sales of lands, made by the government of His Majesty, or by legal authorities, until this time, are, nevertheless, to be recognized as valid.

3d. To avoid all cause of dispute, in future, the limits of the respective possessions of both governments, to the west of the Mississippi, shall be designated by a line, beginning on the Gulf of Mexico, between the rivers Marmenta and Carcase, following the Arago-Hondo between the Adais and Natchitoches, crossing the Roxo or Red river, at the 32d degree of latitude, and 93d degree of longitude from London, according to Melish's map; and thence running directly north, crossing the Arkansas, the White and the Osage rivers, till it strikes the Missouri, and then following the middle of that river to its source—so that the territory on the right bank of the said river, will belong to Spain, and that on the left bank to the United States. The navigation as well of the Missouri as of the Mississippi and Marmenta, shall remain free to the subjects of both powers.

To fix this line with more precision, and to place the land marks which shall designate exactly the limits of both nations, each of the contracting parties shall appoint a commissioner and a surveyor, who shall meet before the termination of one year from the date of the ratification of this treaty, at Natchitoches, on the Red river, and proceed to run and mark the said line, in conformity to what is above agreed upon and stipulated: they shall make out plans, and keep journals of their proceedings, and the result agreed upon by them shall be considered as part of this treaty, and shall have the same force as if it were inserted therein. The two governments will amicably agree respecting the necessary articles to be furnished to these persons, and also to their respective escorts, should such be deemed necessary.

4th. The two contracting parties, animated by the most sincere desire of conciliation, and with a view of eradicating all the discussions which exist between them, and to hasten the conclusion of a definitive and prompt arrangement, by which the good understanding they desire perpetually to maintain with each other, may be strengthened, reciprocally renounce all claims for damages or injuries, which they themselves, or their respective subjects or citizens, may have suffered, of whatever nature they be, whether they have or have not been presented or made until this date, so that they are to be considered as entirely cancelled and adjusted, excepting those which are specified in article 1st.

5th. The treaty of limits and navigation, of 1795, remains in force in all and each one of its articles; but, to avoid questions in future as to the meaning of the 15th article, in which it is stipulated that the flag shall cover the property, the two high contracting parties agree that this may be so understood with respect to those powers who recognize this principle; but, if one of the belligerents should not recognize it, the above cited clause of the said 15th article shall not remain obligatory on either of the two contracting parties, who may act as they think proper on this point, without giving room for complaints or claims, or being considered as infringing the above mentioned 15th article.

6th. Although the two high contracting parties obligate themselves to cause the stipulations contained in this treaty, and in that of limits and of navigation, of 1795, to be complied with in all their parts—nevertheless, desirous of avoiding all doubt or misinterpretation of their respective clauses, they obligate themselves to make the declarations requisite for the most exact observance of all that is above stipulated, as good faith, and the honor of both governments, require—adopting the most efficacious measures to remedy, and to cut up by the roots, the abuses which, contrary to the laws of nations, and contrary to what is expressly stipulated by the treaty of 1795, above cited, daily occur in some parts of the Union, in consequence of the vague and arbitrary interpretation which it seems the measures until now adopted, are susceptible of, and by which means the law is eluded.

7th. In consideration of the sacrifices which His Catholic Majesty makes, depriving himself, in favor of the United States, of the important provinces of the two Floridas, to satisfy and to cancel forever all their claims, the United States will certify, in due form, that they have not received any compensation from France, for the injuries they suffered from her privateers, consuls, and tribunals, on the coasts and in the ports of Spain, and they will present an authentic statement of the prizes made, and of their true value, that Spain may claim from France the return of the amount.

The Secretary of State to Don Luis De Onís, Department of State, Washington, Oct. 31, 1818.

Your letter of the 24th instant, and the propositions contained in it, offered as the basis of a treaty, for the adjustment of all the subjects in discussion, between the United States and Spain, have been received and laid before the President of the United States.

I am directed by him, to forbear entering into any examination of the historical discussion concerning the original pretensions of Spain to all the territories bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, and the whole country, included in the French colony of Louisiana, which you have thought proper to introduce into your note. The right of the United States to the river Mississippi, and all the waters flowing into it, and to all the territories watered by them, remains as entire and unshaken by any thing now adduced by you, as by any thing which had ever preceded it, in the discussions between the two governments. It is established beyond the power of further controversy, nor could it answer any useful purpose to reproduce proofs which have already more than once been shown, and which, remaining unimpaired, must henceforth be considered by the United States not susceptible of refutation.

In confining my attention to the propositions which you offer, as the basis of a treaty, I have to observe that any other proceedings on the first of them have been rendered unnecessary by the determination promptly taken by this government and communicated to you, to restore the Forts of Barrancas and St. Marks, together with Pensacola, to any person duly authorized by you, or otherwise by your government, to receive them. You have been informed of the evidence inculcating the Governor of those places, not only as having utterly neglected to carry into effect the stipulation in the treaty of 1795, by which Spain was bound to restrain, by force, the Indians within her territory, from committing hostilities against the U. S., or their citizens; but, as having deeply participated in the hostilities of those same Indians. You have been informed that these were the real and only causes of the occupation of those places by the commander of the American forces. Under these circumstances, however the United States may regret the necessity of that occupation, it is for the Spanish officers themselves to answer to their sovereign for the consequences of their own conduct; and the forbearance of the United States, as well as their respect for the rights and the honor of Spain, are sufficiently manifested by their readiness to restore the possession, and to consign to oblivion the conduct of those officers of his Catholic Majesty.

The uselessness of any stipulation on the subject of this first proposition, is further demonstrated by the nature of the second, in which you announce your authority to cede all the property and sovereignty possessed by Spain, in and over the Floridas. The effect of this measure, being necessarily to remove all cause of contention between the contracting parties, with regard to the possession of those territories, and to every thing incidental to them, it would be worse than superfluous to stipulate for restoring them to Spain, in the very treaty by which they are to be ceded in full sovereignty to the United States. Neither can the U. States, recognize as valid the grants of land until this time; and, at the same time, renounce all their claims,

and those of their citizens, for damages and injuries sustained by them, and for the reparation of which Spain is answerable to them. It is well known to you, sir, that notice has been given by the Minister of the United States, in Spain, to your government, that all the grants of land lately alleged to have been made by your government, within those territories, must be cancelled, unless your government should provide some other inadequate fund, from which the claims above referred to, of the United States and their citizens, may be satisfied. From the answers of Don Jose Pizarro to this notice, we have reason to expect that you will be sensible of that necessity, and that some time must be agreed upon, subsequent to which no grant of the lands within the territories in question shall be considered as valid.

The boundary line proposed by you, west of the Mississippi, can as little be assented to by the United States. Instead of it, I am authorized to propose to you the following, and to assure you that it is to be considered as the final offer on the part of the United States.

Beginning at the mouth of the river Sabine, on the Gulf of Mexico: following the course of the said river, to the thirty-second degree of latitude: the eastern bank and all the islands in said river, to belong to the United States; and western bank to Spain—thence due north to the northernmost part of the thirty-third degree of north latitude, and until it strikes the Rio Roxo, or Red River, thence following the course of the said river to its source, touching the chain of Snow Mountains in latitude 37 deg. 25 min. north, longitude 106 deg. 15 min. west, or thereabout, as marked on Melish's map; thence to the summit of the said mountains, and following the chain of the same to the 41st parallel of latitude; thence following the said parallel of latitude 41, to the south sea. The northern bank of the said Red River, and all the islands therein to belong to the United States, and the southern bank of the same to Spain.

It is believed that this line will render the appointment of commissioners for fixing it more precisely, unnecessary; unless it be for the purpose of ascertaining the spot where the river Sabine falls upon latitude 32, north; and thence due north, to the Red River, and the point of latitude 41, north, on the ridge of the Snow Mountains. To which appointment of commissioners this government will readily agree.

The United States will agree to the proposal that the contracting parties shall mutually renounce all claims for damages or injuries which they, their citizens or subjects have received from each other, until the date of the treaty; it being always understood that all grants of lands in any part of the territories to be ceded by Spain to the United States, subsequent to the year 1802, are to be held null and void.

1st. To all the cases of claims provided for by the convention of 1802.

3d. To all claims of indemnities, on account of the suspension of the right of deposit at New Orleans, in 1802.

4th. And to all claims of citizens of the U. States on the government of Spain statements of which, soliciting the interposition of the government of the United States, shall have been, before the date of this treaty, and since the date of the convention of 1802, presented either to the Department of State of the United States, or to the Minister of the United States, in Spain. But not to claims which the individuals of the United States may have against those of Spain, or against the Spanish government, on any other account.

The United States will exonerate Spain from all demands in future, on account of the above mentioned claims; and undertake to make satisfaction for the same, to an amount not exceeding five millions of dollars.

To ascertain the full amount and validity of those claims, a commission, to consist of three commissioners, shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, which commission shall meet at Washington, and within three years shall receive, examine, and decide upon the amount and validity of all claims coming within the descriptions above mentioned. And the Spanish government shall furnish all such documents and elucidations as may be in their possession, for the adjustment of the said claims, according to the principles of justice: the said documents to be specified when demanded, at the instance of the said commissioners.

Your fifth proposition is, that the treaty of limits and navigation of 1795, shall remain in force, in all and each of its articles, with the exception of that part of the 15th article, which stipulates that the flag shall cover the property.

The 2d, 3d, 4th, 21st, and the second clause of the 22d article of the treaty of 1795, have either received their entire execution, and can be no longer considered as remaining in force, or have been rendered inoperative by subsequent events. Whatever relates to them to limit, or to the navigation of the Mississippi, has been extinguished by the cession of Louisiana to France, and by her to the United States; with the exception of the line between the United States and Florida, which will also be annulled by the cession of Florida, which you now propose. I am authorized to agree to the confirmation and recognition of all the remaining articles of that treaty, as still in force. And to assent to the exception, proposed by you, of part of the 15th article; to this extent—That, if hereafter, either of the contracting parties shall be at war with a third party, and the other neutral, the flag of the neutral shall cover the property of enemies, whose gov-

ernments recognize the same principle; and not of others.

Your next proposition is inadmissible. The United States do not know that any additional laws or declarations are necessary to secure the fulfilment on the part of Spain, of her engagements in the treaty of 1795. Numerous and just as their complaints have been, of the violations of that treaty, under the authority of Spain, they consider the Spanish government fully competent to make reparation for them, and to secure the faithful observance of their engagements in future, without new laws or declarations. Nor are they aware of any vague or arbitrary interpretation in any of the ports of this union, by which, contrary to the laws of nations, or to the stipulations of the treaty of 1795, the law is eluded. The interpretation or construction given to the stipulations of the treaty of 1795, within the United States, are subject to the decisions of the judicial tribunals of the United States, who are bound to consider all treaties as the supreme law of the land. Their proceedings are all public, and their decisions upon all questions of interpretation are recorded and published. In this there is surely nothing vague or arbitrary—nothing requiring new laws or declarations. Of the many complaints which you have addressed to this government, in relation to alleged transactions in our ports, the deficiency has been, not in the meaning or interpretation of the treaty, but in the proof of the facts which you have stated, or which have been reported to you, to bring the cases of complaint within the scope of the stipulations in the treaty.

In consideration of the cession of the Floridas, by Spain, to redress and cancel the claims of the United States and of their citizens upon Spain, and always understood that the late grants of the lands from which the indemnity for those claims is to be sought shall be held null and void, the government of the United States will certify that they have not received any compensation from France for the injuries suffered from French privateers, consuls and tribunals on the coasts and in the ports of Spain; and will present an authentic statement of the prizes made, and of their value; that Spain may avail herself of it, in such manner, as she may deem just and proper.

Upon the basis offered by your propositions, modified conformably to the observations now submitted to you, I am authorized to conclude a treaty with you. But, as the session of Congress is at hand, I am directed to request your immediate and frank reply to this communication. The President is deeply penetrated with the conviction, that further protracted discussion of the points at issue between our governments, cannot terminate in any manner satisfactory to them. From your answer to this letter he must conclude whether a final adjustment of all our differences is now to be accomplished, or whether all hope of such a desirable result is, on the part of the United States, to be abandoned.

I pray you to accept the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

[The Spanish Minister not acceding to the modification of his propositions, suggested by Mr. Adams, the negotiation was suspended; our Secretary declaring that the American government would yield no more than was offered in his letter.]

FROM THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

BLAND'S REPORT CONCERNING CHILE.

A friend, who has read with attention the report concerning Chile, has favored us with an accurate abstract of its contents, which we have now the pleasure of laying before our numerous patrons.

Mr. Bland, it will be recollected, was, in pursuance of instructions from the President, left by his colleagues, Mr. Rodney and Mr. Graham, at Buenos Ayres; whence, on the 15th of April, 1818, he departed for Chile, and on the 26th of the same month, arrived at Mendoza, on the eastern side of the Andes, having travelled, by the way of the post road, a distance of about 900 miles. He left Mendoza on the 29th of April, and crossing the Andes, reached Santiago de Chile on the 5th of May; the whole route being, perhaps, about 1200 miles. At this latter place Mr. Bland presented himself to Don Antonio Jose Irisarri, Secretary of State, through whom he obtained an interview with Don Bernardo O'Higgins, the supreme director of Chile.—He was received with much cordiality by the director, with whom he had, at different times, very interesting conversations, touching the present and future probable condition of Chile, and the friendly sentiments which the United States entertained towards that country.

In the several interviews which Mr. Bland had with the supreme director, he represented to him the good disposition which the government of the United States cherished towards the independent authorities of Chile and the cause in which they were engaged; the sympathy which the free citizens of North America felt for the sufferings of those who were contending for liberty and emancipation from the yoke of Old Spain, in the southern part of the American continent; and portrayed to him the benefits to be derived from the establishment of the representative system, by the immediate formation of a Congress.

To these observations O'Higgins answered, that he was not insensible to the friendship of the United States; that it was his intention to institute a free government as soon as Chile was entirely freed of her enemies, and tranquillized for the purpose; but that the present moment was inauspicious for the commencement of so great a work; that, in times of public peril, the presence of a congress had been found extremely pernicious; that Mexico had been lost by a congress; that the congress of Venezuela once lost that country; and that Buenos Ayres had been endangered by a congress; lately, indeed, he admitted, the latter had learnt to act more in concert, and with greater propriety.

The supreme director having intimated that it was expected the United States would recognize the independence of Chile, and that the Chileans would grant special favors, in commerce, to the nation (and it would be gratifying if the United States should be the nation), first making such recognition. Mr. Bland replied that the single object of his mission was to make inquiry as to the true posture of affairs in Chile; that the United States would be thankful for any favors of the kind,

but that they did not ask them; that all they desired was to be put on a footing with other nations; and were willing to rely, as to any advantages in commerce and navigation, on the skill and industry of their merchants and seamen; that he had resorted to O'Higgins in order to procure, upon the spot, accurate knowledge of the country, of its institutions, and of its capacities in peace and in war; that the government of the United States only wished to see its way clearly, and would make no improper use of this information; and that any particulars communicated to him from authority might be considered confidential, or otherwise, just as the supreme director might deem most proper.

The supreme director, O'Higgins, admitted the propriety of authentic information in order that the government of the United States might act intelligently with regard to South American affairs, and told Mr. Bland that he would cause an official statement to be made out respecting the condition and resources of Chile and placed in his hands for that purpose; which promise the supreme director complied with. The statement makes a part of Mr. Bland's report concerning Chile.

During the intercourse between Mr. Bland and O'Higgins, the former explained to the latter the motives which actuated the President in the seizure of Amelia Island and in driving the banditti from Galveston; and told him that the freebooters who had been forced from those places were not the only armed vessels whose officers and crews had interrupted the lawful commerce of the United States; for that some of the privateers cruising under regular Patriot commissions had committed depredations upon their trade; that the United States would, at all hazards, defend the fair traffic of their citizens; and that they would do so, even against the Chileans, however painful it might be to crush in the germ a growing intimacy between the two people, and which promised to be in the sequel fruitful of benefits to them both.

O'Higgins did not even know where Amelia Island and Galveston were situated, until Mr. Bland explained the positions to him. He decidedly approved the conduct of the President in driving off the pirates from thence, inasmuch as it tended to preserve the character of the Patriot cause from imputations of an injurious nature: he had heard of outrages committed by private armed vessels sailing under some of the independent flags of South America; but that whatever might have been the behaviour of the vessels acting under commissions from other states, no charge of the kind could justly be brought against the Chileans; that, in fact, with the exception of some fishing boats, it was not until very lately that the government of Chile had any vessels of war under its control; and that he had taken great care, by giving proper instructions, and by placing suitable superintending officers on board, to prevent any departure from the rules of naval warfare prescribed by the law of nations.

In one of the conversations which took place, Mr. Bland told the supreme director that, when he was at Rio Janeiro, (where, it will be recollected, the commissioners touched, on their way to Buenos Ayres,) he had learnt, through Mr. Sumter, the minister of the United States, from the Spanish minister resident there, that Great Britain had been induced to take an active part in favor of Old Spain, and had influenced the allied sovereigns of Europe to interpose for the adjustment of the differences between her and her colonies; and that the plan of adjustment was to be something like that which had been formerly rejected by the Cortes, and might be found in a work that had been published in England, entitled "An Outline of the Revolution in Spanish America."

At first, O'Higgins did not believe in the truth of the information which Mr. Bland had received; he said the British would hardly do so, as they wanted the commerce of Spanish America; but shortly after meeting with him again, the supreme director said he was convinced of it; for he had seen Captain Shirriff, of the British frigate Andromache, in Santiago, who told him that he had in his possession papers on the subject, with which he was going to Lima, in Peru. O'Higgins further remarked, that all attempts to reconcile the South Americans, short of the acknowledgement of their independence, would be fruitless; and that a return to allegiance under the presentment of Old Spain was wholly out of the question.

On the 9th of July Mr. Bland, having received the statistical information which the supreme director had promised him, took leave of him and the Secretary of State, Irisarri. O'Higgins expressed his intention of writing a letter to the President; but whether he did so or not, Mr. Bland has not distinctly related.

On the 10th of July Mr. Bland left Santiago de Chile: on the 11th he arrived in Valparaiso; and on the 15th of July he sailed thence in the brig America, captain Daniel Rea, and arrived, by the way of Cape Horn, at Philadelphia, on the 29th of October, 1818.

The narrative of Mr. Bland's communications with the supreme director, forms but a small portion of his Report concerning Chile. He furnished in addition a very copious description of that region of our hemisphere, in which he, now and then, let his fancy get the better of his judgment. But from the mass of pages which he has written, circumstances of a highly interesting complexion may be selected.

From Mr. Bland's account it would seem that Chile is a country, (excluding the Magellanic Tract, or New Chile,) of about 1,000 miles in extent on the seacoast; that it has many excellent ports convenient for foreign trade; that it is a country fruitful in grain, wine, and oil, and productive in gold, silver, copper, and tin; that it is destined to be the granary or that part of the world; that the population is about 1,200,000 souls; that 800,000 of these are under the dominion of the Patrioticists; the remainder being under the jurisdiction of the royalists; that there are about 50,000 Indians, slaves in all Chile; and but very few slaves of the African race. All the mechanical arts and agriculture are in a rude state, and the roads and pathways in a neglected condition. The principal articles of export are the metals already mentioned, together with wheat, flour, hemp, cordage, hides, tallow, jerked beef, vicuña, guanaco, chinchilla skins, furs, raising, &c. Of 4,000,000 of dollars worth of imports in the course of the last year, two millions in value were from England, one from the United States, and one from Buenos Ayres. The articles furnished from the United States are chiefly tobacco, window shades, saddlery and furniture. Of European countries, France and Germany are preferred. The stocks of cattle are numerous and fine; the horses are active, spirited, serviceable, and cheap; but the mules are the common beasts of burden. The soil and climate of Chile are different in different places; from the Straits of Chacao to the river Biobio, it is woody, fertile and salubrious; and is inhabited by the Araucanians, or natives from the Biobio to the river Maule, the country is the same, but the population is Spanish; from the Maule to the Aconcagua the country presents itself, which is less fruitful on the surface; after the mine country, a dreary desert of Atacama, upwards of 800 miles in extent, affords a protection to the Chileans from any invasion by land from Peru. From the Straits of Chacao to the river Maule it rains at seasons; at Santiago de Chile there is no rain for seven months in the year; and beyond Copiapo rains are hardly known. It divides the country into two parts.



sons—the one variable and humid, the other invariable and dry. Fuel, in some parts, is scarce, but it is said there is plenty of pit-coal on the banks of the Biobio, near Concepcion. The Archipelago of Ancond, or Chiloe, contains forty seven islands. It is a considerable fishery, and will be a nursery for seamen. There are only three carriage roads in all Chile. The fertile part of the soil is situated in valleys, surrounded, for the most part, by hills and mountains; and the inhabitants of these valleys communicate with each other principally by mule paths. Mr. Bland describes the people generally as being "mild, amiable, brave and unimpaired." Santiago is the capital, and contains about 40,000 souls. The royalists have possession of Penco, and a considerable district around Concepcion, which is their stronghold; they retain, also, Valdivia and Chiloe. The Patriot army, at a medium, (for Mr. Frisari and Mr. Bland differ on this point) is about 6,000 strong; 2,000 of which are negroes from Buenos Ayres; there are no Chilean officers in it, however, above the rank of captain, with the exception of O'Higgins, who is a brigadier under San Martin, and colonel Raymon Freyre. The navy consists of but three or four indigent vessels; but would be increased by the addition of two new ships of war, to be called San Martin and Chacabuco, built at New York, and for which purpose Messrs. Aguirre and Gomez were, a considerable time since, sent to the United States from Buenos Ayres with money. A superior naval force is indispensable to enable the Chileans to invade Peru, for the desert of Atacama prevents them from marching thither by land. The Chileans have no seamen of their own.

The revenue of the government in Chile is derived from duties on imports and exports; from an excise which is laid upon almost every thing that is sold; from a direct tax, the mines, papal bulls, printed indulgences for the living and the dead, a crusade tax, tythes, forfeited estates of the Jesuits, voluntary contributions, and from confiscated estates of the enemies of the Patriot cause. The officers of the customs and the judges of the commercial courts, receive no regular salaries, and a duty imposed on merchandise to compensate them; in addition, traders quicken their exertions by presents or bribes. There are 10,000 monks and nuns in the country. The church holds one third of the landed property of the state. The church lands are farmed out to tenants, who let them again to under-tenants; and these last work them with slaves; thus three sets of idlers are supported upon the product of the industry of the laboring class. In addition to their landed estates, the religious institutions have what are called their censos, or money lent out at an interest of five per cent. per annum, to the amount of ten millions of dollars. Besides their share of the tythes, which the state still permits them to draw, the clergy have the annals, or first fruits, which yield to each curate between two and three hundred dollars per annum.

The government of Chile, it seems, is needy, and has made some progress towards laying hands on the enormous property of the priests. Indeed, neither monks nor nuns, according to Mr. Bland, are treated with much ceremony; some of the former have been turned out of their dwelling places, which have been occupied for military purposes; and some of them have been tried for treasonable practices.

The most immediately interesting part of the report is that which gives the history of the Chilean revolution and the change of parties among the Patriots. There have, it appears, been two powerful factions in that country of the revolutionists themselves. At the head of one were the Carreras, the Larraíns formed the other, with O'Higgins at their head. At the beginning of the contest for independence, the Carrera faction prevailed. It did not seem, however, that this party did not manage affairs in a judicious manner; for, at the battle of Rancagua, against the royalists, fought on the 2d of October, 1814, the Patriots were entirely defeated, and fled over the Andes. They were rallied at Mendoza by San Martin, who identified himself with the Larraín faction, and having obtained a reinforcement of 2,000 negroes from Buenos Ayres, crossed the mountains, and, on the 11th of February, 1816, fought the battle of Chacabuco, defeated the royalists, and took their commander Marco prisoner. This may be called the second epoch of the revolution in Chile. The Carrera party was, of course, put down, and the Larraíns, with O'Higgins as chief, confirmed themselves in power by the victory of Maypu, obtained on the 5th of April, 1818, with the particulars of which the reader is no doubt well acquainted. It is greatly to the dishonor of the Larraíns that they seized this moment of success to put to death two of the most distinguished of the Carreras. They were sacrificed under judicial forms, and on the pretext of treason. Their execution was a foul and bloody murder, to gratify the vengeance of the reigning faction.

The closest intimacy subsists between the governments of Chile and Buenos Ayres. O'Higgins told Mr. Bland that there was nothing which Buenos Ayres could ask of Chile that would not be granted; and that Buenos Ayres would act in like manner towards Chile. All the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres are naturalized citizens of Chile. The supreme director, by way of characterizing the intimacy, said they were as two bodies actuated by one soul. Mr. Bland thinks, however, that this connexion is to the disadvantage of the Chileans, and conceives that it will not be lasting.

Under the faction of the Carreras, at the commencement of the revolution, the press, for the first time, was introduced into Chile. Before that period all books and papers, prior to their entrance into the country, were inspected and approved by the holy inquisition in Spain or at Lima. The name of the first paper was the Aurora. It was printed weekly, at a printing office sent from New York, and managed by three citizens of the United States. It was edited by Camilo Henriquez, now of Buenos Ayres. The opposite party also published a paper, which they called the Arauco. It was edited by Frisari. At this time there are 4 weekly papers issued at Santiago; and none are published any where else in Chile: their names are the Ministerial Gazette, which is the acknowledged paper of the government; El Argos, El Duende, and El Sol. They are all printed at the same press; and are edited by clerks and officers of the government. Two other printing presses had been carried thither for sale; but they were not saleable articles. Newspapers and pamphlets are conveyed free of postage, and books are imported free of duty.

The reader may recollect, that after the battle of Maypu, the viceroy of Peru was desirous of effecting a change of prisoners, and sent, on board the United States' sloop of war Ontario, captain Biddle, from Lima, an officer to Valparaiso and Santiago for the purpose. It returned, however, on investigation, that the Royalists had few or no Chilean prisoners; those which they formerly had, having been confined in one of the islands of the Archipelago of Chiloe, were released by the Patriots after the battle of Chacabuco. The Patriots, on the contrary, had about 8,000 prisoners; and were willing they should be exchanged for a prisoners which the Royalists held, belonging to Buenos Ayres; but, owing to some contempt manifested in relation to the Patriot authorities, no cartel was agreed upon.

Incidentally speaking of Peru, Mr. Bland states, that one third of the population of that country are whites of unmixed blood, and two thirds mulattoes and negroes; the latter, in general, as well informed as the whites.

## Latest from England.

BOSTON, DEC. 24.

The ship Triton, captain Holcomb, arrived here yesterday in 48 days from Liverpool. By this vessel we have received from our correspondent, London papers to the 1st November inclusive; and are indebted to Mr. Topliff for Liverpool papers to the 2d—nearly a fortnight later than former advices. We have given as many extracts as our time and limits would permit.

The Triton brings despatches to the Secretary of State of the United States, containing the treaty of commerce concluded by Mr. Rush and Mr. Gallatin with the British commissioners.

The London Courier of October 23 contains the commercial treaty between this country and Sweden, negotiated by Mr. Russell.

The British army is to be reduced 33,000 men. Orders have been issued to the recruiting parties in London, to suspend recruiting men until further orders.

The king of England has completed the 56th year of his reign, being 2 years longer than any monarch who ever before reigned in England. On the demise of the queen, it is said to be the intention of the ministry to propose to parliament a greatly diminished establishment for the king at Windsor. The care of his majesty to be confided to the duke of York, who is to have an additional allowance for his services.

LIVERPOOL, OCT. 31.

All the allied sovereigns and their ministers, except the emperor of Austria, have left Aix-la-Chapelle, and have repaired to the frontiers of France, in order to review, for the last time, the army of occupation before its final departure.

Some transports are expected to leave London in a few days, with no less than 1500 volunteers, enrolled in this country for the insurgent army of South America.

A private letter from Madrid speaks of the great embarrassment in which the new minister of finance is placed. He cannot raise the loan by any means.

The private correspondence from Aix-la-Chapelle informs us, that the decision of Congress on the question between Bavaria and Baden has actually taken place, and has been highly favorable to the latter state. The grand duke is to retain the whole of his dominions, except that part comprised within the Tauber Circle, which is to be immediately surrendered.

The Austrian troops commenced their retreat over the Rhine on the 16th. It is said considerable desertions had occurred.

FROM THE LONDON OBSERVER OF OCT. 25.

Differences with America adjusted.—The matters, not in dispute exactly, but in uncertainty, and which were left for arrangement between this country and America, at the conclusion of the late war, are said to have been, the greater number of them, happily settled by the commissioners appointed for that purpose on our part, and Mr. Gallatin on the other, before that gentleman quitted England. The boundary, which was left unsettled in the treaty at the end of the revolutionary war, is now accurately fixed. This, it is true, is a great point. The right of fishing, and drying fish, on the coasts of Newfoundland, is clearly defined; and the terms of intercourse between our West India islands and the vessels of the United States are specified and agreed on. These also are matters of considerable weight; but the greatest difficulty remains behind, and it is probable for this reason, that it is the greatest, that it so remains—the right of visitation, and the power of apprehending the seamen of each country, when found on board the ships of the other, is still unsettled.

LONDON, OCT. 30.

We have received this morning the following letter from our correspondent at Aix-la-Chapelle:

"Aix-la-Chapelle, Oct. 25.

"The approaching departure of Lord Castlereagh, for Chamberlay, has been announced here; but his lordship has not yet quitted the city, and every thing concurs to show that it is not likely. There still remained upon the last list of conferences, fourteen questions inscribed. The affairs of America and Spain will not be the subject of a particular decision, but the sovereigns, assembled in congress, will recognize, as a principle, that neutrality, for all the European powers, is the only state of things which is suitable to the commerce which they wish to maintain with the new world, and which will permit them to await, with confidence, the results of the actual war.

"There was a conference yesterday at prince Hardenberg's, but it did not continue more than an hour and a half. It related to the affairs of Germany. After the conference, the President of the Diet had a long interview with M. de Hardenberg, and in the evening he despatched a courier for Frankfurt.

"Notwithstanding the great number of questions which are yet to be submitted to the discussion of the ministers, all the persons attached to the different embassies persist in believing that the operations of the congress will be entirely terminated by the 15th November."

A letter from Manchester, October 27, says—"The cotton market was more brisk to-day than for several weeks past, and several extensive sales were effected; but I cannot quote any amendment in the prices, owing to the large importations."

LONDON, NOV. 1.

Her majesty, the queen, who are sorry to say, still languishes under the most distressing exhaustion, and since her last paroxysm, the more virulent symptoms of her disorder have by no means so entirely subsided as they have done heretofore. Notwithstanding she appears by the bulletins to have slept well every night, yet the repose has not produced the slightest refreshment.

FROM LONDON PAPERS OF THURSDAY EVENING.

This morning Paris papers of Monday last were received. The grand review of the British, Russian and Prussian armies took place at Fama, on the 22d,

by the emperor of Russia and king of Prussia, accompanied by the duke of Wellington. The sovereigns, with the gallant duke, enjoyed on the day following the magnificent spectacle of a sham fight, in which all the troops previously reviewed were engaged. In this fight the Russians represented the victors, in honor of their monarch. Some serious accidents occurred during the day. The mutilation of an unfortunate Englishman is particularly noticed. Each day the sovereigns honored the duke of Wellington with their presence at dinner, which is said to have been magnificently prepared in a Chinese pavilion, ornamented with trophies of arms, and the united flags of every nation, the appropriate emblem of universal peace.

Extract of a letter dated Calais, October 28: "The troops are coming down to embark very fast; 4 or 5 thousand men will come in to-morrow. The weather is very fine, and consequently the embarkation is uninterrupted. The cavalry corps are already arrived in their old quarters, near St. Omer and Calais."

## KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 15.

We were mistaken in stating that the Danville college bill, had been laid by for the session. It is expected that it will pass, stripped of its obnoxious features.

### IMPORTANT DECISION.

The suits which were instituted by this commonwealth against the directors and officers of the United States' branch bank in Lexington, respectively, for the recovery of the fines and penalties incurred by the refusal of the branch to pay the state tax, came on for trial before the general court, sitting at Frankfort, on Friday last. The one against the *Porter of the Office*, was selected for trial. After a hearing of three days, the cause was decided in his favour.

The counsel for the office of the United States bank demurred to the declaration on two grounds; first, the deficiency of the declaration, and mainly the unconstitutionality of the state law. The court sustained the demurrer, and gave an opinion that a state has no right to impose a penalty on a person acting under a law of the United States.

An appeal was taken to the supreme court of the commonwealth, which is to sit in April next: little doubt is entertained of a confirmation of the present decision.

Attorney General Blair and B. Hardin, appeared as prosecuting counsel; W. T. Barry, M. D. Hardin and Robt. Wickliffe, as counsel for the defendants.

The bill to tax the U. States Branch Banks 60,000 dollars per annum, with a view to expel them from the state, is still under discussion in the house of representatives of Kentucky. It has been supported by Mr. Sharp, Mr. McKee, Mr. J. Logan and others, and opposed with ability by Gen. Hardin, Mr. Breckinridge, Mr. Crittenden, and others.—The bill is so outrageously violent in its provisions, and the temper of members is becoming so much more rational than it was, that we entertain a confident hope that the measure will be rejected in one or the other branch. We really hope for the honor of Kentucky, that some little show of moderation and good sense will be preserved by the majority at Frankfort.

From Frankfort we learn, that the Senate have rejected the nomination of the Rev. Mr. Noel as judge of the Franklin circuit, by a large majority; they have confirmed the nomination of Judge Mills of the upper circuit. In that body, Mr. Bledsoe made a very eloquent speech on Monday, in support of his resolutions denouncing all banking institutions. The resolutions contain mere abstract principles, which might be very correct in a new state of society, before any banks were established; but banking has obtained in this country an extensive foothold; and the practical legislator will direct his attention to the best mode of rendering it most useful, and restraining its excesses, rather than attempt to destroy it, and by that means prostrate the interests and prosperity of the people. We perceive that Mr. Bledsoe has also proposed to prohibit the sale of property, for the payment of debts, at less than three-fourths of its estimated value. We cannot for a moment believe that this proposition will receive legislative sanction; it would operate to the destruction of all confidence in money transactions; it would enable the debtor either to swindle his creditor entirely out of his just claims, or compel him to take property which would be of no use to him, and to pay a price for it which he would never again realize. Distressing as is the state of the country in money matters, it is not to be remedied by legislation; the evil, brought about by causes over which the legislature has no controul, will work its own cure without legislative interposition.

A bill prescribing the mode of forfeiting the charters of such banks as violate their acts of incorporation; a bill to improve the navigation of Elkhorn; a bill to improve the navigation of Beach Fork, and a bill to revise the common and statute laws, are before the legislature.—Mr. Barr has also obtained leave to bring in a bill to regulate the proceedings of town trustees, the object of which is to prevent them from licensing certain illegal and immoral practices.

### CONGRESS.

Nothing of any importance has transpired in congress since our last. Col. Johnson has moved an inquiry into the expediency of authorising the Post Mas-

ter General to cause the mails to be transmitted in steam boats, where practicable. The recent commercial treaty with Great Britain, has been laid before the senate by the President.

A letter from Pittsburgh, received in Paris, states that all the western banks of Pennsylvania, except Pittsburgh, Greensburg, and Brownville, have suspended specie payments.

We have read with satisfaction, and shall publish very soon, an able and eloquent letter of the Secretary of State to our minister at Madrid, designed as a reply to the high-toned note of Mr. Pizarro, in relation to the invasion of Florida by General Jackson. In whatever light we may regard the proceedings in Florida as respects our own country, or the subsequent determination of the executive to surrender the captured Spanish posts, we cannot hesitate to say that the conduct of the Spaniards completely justified all the operations against them; and the letter of the Secretary gives an exposition calculated to satisfy the world of the perfidy and baseness of the Spanish officers, and of the righteousness of the punishment inflicted on them, and on the incendiaries Arbutnot and Ambrister.

EXTRACT TO THE EDITOR, DATED Washington, December 28.

"About the time of Christmas holidays, you have observed, that Congress always has a thin house. This circumstance has caused a little interruption to business at present, as the importance of a full house is generally conceded, when subjects of any considerable magnitude are to be decided. Indeed, it must be confessed, that general tardiness has marked the proceedings of the present session. But as we have more to fear from their doing too much, than not enough; so we may felicitate ourselves with the hope, that they will not do much harm, if they neglect doing much good. There is, however, little doubt, that after the commencement of the new year, business will be prosecuted with more than usual industry; at least, till the most important parts shall be finished.

"The Committee appointed to investigate the business of the United States' Bank have returned from Philadelphia, having spent three weeks in close application to their duties. The result is not yet known; but it is believed, that when their report shall appear, the public will be entirely satisfied with the proceedings of that institution.

"From the opinions of many individuals of Congress, expressed in private conversation, I begin to conclude that nothing will be done relative to a general circulating medium. The sentiment appears to be, that no medium can retain its nominal value, unless it be the real representative of specie; and if paper, purporting to be such representative, has been issued to a greater amount than can be redeemed, the evil can be remedied in no other way, than by gradually calling in that paper, or by an explosion of the institutions which issued it, and that the struggle ought therefore to be left with the banks, and the individuals who hold their paper. It is a well known fact, that for the purpose of facilitating trade by increasing the amount of circulating medium, the country has become deluged with paper, to which all the specie in the country bears a very small proportion. The consequence is, that the value of this medium is diminished, in a ratio equal to the increase of its nominal amount; and as there is a diminution instead of increase of specie, the only real money, the evil which is now felt is but the natural result of these paper issues, which was long since anticipated by many of our most sagacious financiers. The United States' Bank will undoubtedly maintain its credit, as will also such local banks as shall curtail their discounts, till their remaining paper shall be the real representative of specie; but those which neglect this course, must of necessity fail.

"The subject of the Seminole war, especially the taking of the Spanish forts, and the execution of Arbutnot and Ambrister, has produced some excitement in the country, and become a matter of animadversion in Congress. The facts relative to that affair are now before the public, and the subject is referred to the military committee. From the official documents, communicated to Congress, it is perfectly clear to my mind, that general Jackson was perfectly justifiable, according to the law of nations, in all that has been done by him. Not only was the Spanish government in Florida, incompetent to restrain the Indians within its territory, from committing depredations upon our frontier citizens, and then taking shelter within their lines, which, according to the law of nations, would have justified the course pursued by Gen. Jackson in possessing himself of their posts; but evidence was also produced sufficient to convince him of the fact, that the Indians were furnished by the Spanish, from the public stores, with the means of carrying on the war. If Arbutnot and Ambrister were British subjects, they were identified with the Indians, being in their actual service; the first, exciting them to murder; and the latter, by fighting in their ranks. The murder of Lieut. Scott with thirty-five men and six women, in cool blood, by the Indians, as well as many other massacres, justified an act of retaliation, and even rendered it necessary; but Gen. Jackson forebore retaliation, except upon four of the most conspicuous offenders, two Indian chiefs, and two British subjects in Indian service. Shall we now be so far lost to the feelings of humanity towards our own citizens and of gratitude to the immortal Jackson, as to destroy his character, for inflicting merited chastise-

ment upon so small a proportion of the savage murderers? I trust not. If Jackson has erred in any thing, I think it must have been in calling court martials, and not retaliating the injuries by a general order, without the formality of a trial.

"Mr. Forsyth is nominated by the President, as Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain, which will, no doubt, be confirmed by the Senate."

OFFICIAL REPORT  
OF THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS,  
To the Stockholders of the Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank of Lexington, at their Banking House, in Annual Meeting.

GENTLEMEN,

The law chartering the independent banks of Kentucky, requires that an exhibit, shewing the general state and situation of each bank, should be laid before their respective stockholders at their annual meeting. The great distrust of banks evinced by every class of citizens, seems to your board of directors to make it necessary that this salutary provision of the law should be fully complied with. Under this impression, they have entered at some length into the nature, as well as extent and result of their operations.

It will be within the recollection of you all, that at the time this bank went into operation, a large proportion of the circulating medium of this state was supplied by banks of other states, the great amount from Ohio; and could not be used here for banking purposes, without much loss—and in the course of business, a frequent recurrence of loss on the same notes. To remove from among us this inconvenient and expensive currency, and thereby make room for a more desirable one, was among the first objects which engaged the attention of the board.

An order was passed, authorizing the officers of the bank to buy foreign paper, at such rate of discount as would enable them, without loss to the institution, to return it home, and get for it other and more efficient funds, but in no instance to re-issue it for circulation. How far the institution has been of public utility in this particular, we submit to your candor and good judgment. Your board having confidence in the prudent and judicious management of the banks of this state, generally, have, and still do receive, at par, in payment of debts due the institution, and on deposit, the notes of the Bank of Kentucky and branches, and the notes of such of the independent banks as were located in situations which promised that their paper could be used in the course of business, without loss to the institution. This arrangement, so far as regards the independent banks, was attended with some expense, having frequently to send a messenger to carry home the paper, not being able to use as much in the way of business, as was received. The expense, however, is believed to have been counterbalanced by indirect advantages. The board will here remark, that the bank has not in any instance, either directly or indirectly, in this state or out of it, drawn one dollar in specie from the vault of any bank, except on contract previously made for specie.

With the aid of arrangements made in the eastern cities and New-Orleans, and the more than ordinary exertions of its officers, the bank has been enabled to extend their business in exchange, beyond what was anticipated or expected from their limited capital; which, beside being the most lucrative part of their business, has afforded to the export business of the state, facilities which could not for a considerable time be obtained from any other convenient source.

The amount of capital paid in, is \$411,780 00; of which the individuals comprising the board of directors have paid \$84,060 00.

The exchange purchased since the first day of June last, amounts in the aggregate to \$651,420 33; and has not been confined, either as regards the drawer or venter or drawee of the bills, to any particular section of the country. In the former, is embraced every section of the state; in the latter, a range from New-Orleans to Boston. Much more might have been done, and with equal proportionable advantage, with more capital. The bank have under discount \$392,766 70, and no knowledge of a bad debt; of which the board have collectively, \$38,900, or about 46 per cent. of the amount they have paid on their stock. They have on deposit \$52,532 38, of which there is about \$10,000 as specie deposit; the residue paper, to be paid in kind. The specie in the vaults of the bank more than doubles the amount of notes in circulation, and exceeds every demand that can be made on it for specie, forty-eight per cent.

The bank have, after paying all expenses of the institution, including plates and paper, sufficient, with a small accession, to last during the existence of the charter, and reserving a sum sufficient to pay the state tax, and \$1,237 04 as a surplus fund, declared a dividend after the rate of ten per cent. per annum, to be computed from the day on which the directors were elected, inclusive. And they have the satisfaction of stating, for the information of the stockholders, that they have the most flattering prospect of the bank continuing to make a semi-annual dividend after the same rate.

All of which is respectfully submitted by your board of directors.

January 1, 1819.

JOHN W. HUNT, President.  
ELISHA I. WINTER,  
E. HIGGINS,  
E. W. HARRIS,  
THOS. BODLEY,  
GAB'L TANDY,  
C. JARR,  
PATTERSON BAIN,  
THOMAS JANUARY.

Attest,  
J. L. MARTIN, Clk.

The following gentlemen are elected Directors of the Library:  
Thomas T. Barr, Robert R. Barr, William A. Leary, Geo. Shannon and Jas. G. Trotter.  
Bernard Gaines, Treasurer.  
Thomas M. Prentiss, Librarian.

The following gentlemen are elected Trustees of the Town for the present year:  
Thomas Wallace, John Bradford, Oliver Keen, T. T. Barr, Leaning Young, Stephen Chipley, B. Gaines, E. Hove, J. M. Conlath, D. Megowan and C. Humphreys.

MARRIED.  
On the 7th inst. by the Rev. Jas. Fishback, Mr. JOSE STOUT to Miss HARRIET KAT, both of this county.

## TOBACCO.

THE subscribers wish to purchase about 200 HOGSHEADS OF

Prime Tobacco,

For which the highest price will be given.  
GEO. TROTTER & SON.

Jan. 15-1f

## New & Cheap Goods,

OPPOSITE THE OLD MARKET HOUSE.

THE subscribers have just opened an elegant and complete assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which they will sell at their usual reduced prices, for cash. A few of the articles of which the stock consists, are

Super blue, black and fancy coloured broad cloths  
Do do do do pelisse do  
Spotted ratines, casimires, flannels and Salis-bury flannels  
Black, blue, orange, scarlet, green and brown, plain and twilled bombazets  
Rose and point blankets  
Irish linens and sheetings  
Steam loom and cambric shirtings  
Silk, cotton and worsted hose, and every description of fancy articles  
An extensive variety of black and colored morocco boots and shoes, for ladies, and Boots for gentlemen  
Together with an entire assortment of Liverpool ware.

GEO. TROTTER & SON.

Jan. 15-1f

## FOR SALE,

Washing Machines,

Of the most simple and approved construction, by which a girl of 12 years old can do the work of a woman, and with less injury to the clothes.

Also,  
Shaker's brooms, half bushels, weaver's reeds, mould and dipped candles, candle wick, tin-oth and blue grass seed, a quantity of white beans, cordials and groceries in general.—And paints, oil and putty, as usual, by  
JOHN STICKNEY, Short St.

Jan. 15-3t

## REMOVAL.

T. KANE, Taylor, respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he has removed from Cheapside to Main street, within one door of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, where all orders with which they favor him shall be executed in the most elegant and fashionable style, and with punctuality.

N. B.—A few first rate workmen wanted.  
Lexington, Jan. 15-7f

## Notice.

THE subscribers having rented Mr. Hart's Rope Walk for a term of years, with the intention of carrying on the

## Rope-Making Business,

In all its various branches, they will give the highest price in CASH for HEMP, delivered at said Walk, where BALE ROPE, CABLES and TARRED ROPE, of all descriptions, may be had on the shortest notice, warranted of equal quality to any manufactured in the United States. They wish to purchase a quantity of TAR.

MORRISON & BRUCE.

Lexington, Jan. 15, 1819-1f

## LOST,

ON Saturday last, in Lexington, or on the Curd's road, a large Red Morocco POKER-BOOK, containing a \$5 Frankfort bank note, John M. Young's bond for 250 dollars, Thomas Peniston's note for 20 dollars, an account against Robt. T. Peniston of 120 dollars, and various other papers of no value except to the owner. A reward of FIVE DOLLARS will be given for the pocket-book and its contents, left at this office, or with the subscriber. SAMUEL PENISTON.

Jan. 15, 1819-3t

## State of Kentucky:

GREENUP COUNTY, SCT.

October Circuit Court, 1818.

Ann C. Hughes, Robt. Hughes, James Hughes, Patsey Hughes and Elizabeth Hughes, heirs and legal representatives of James Hughes, dec'd. complainants—

AGAINST  
Jane Grayson Shore, Elizabeth Smith Shore, and Mary Louisa Shore, more, heirs and legal representatives of Thomas Shore, dec'd. and George Johnson, defendants.

## IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants, Jane Grayson Shore, Elizabeth Smith Shore and Mary Louisa Shore, heirs and legal representatives of Thomas Shore, dec'd. not having entered their appearance herein agreeably to law, and the rules of this court—and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth—Therefore, on motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered, that they do appear here on or before the first day of the next term, and answer the complainants' bill, or that on failure thereof, the same will be taken for confessed against them. And that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some authorized newspaper of this state for two calendar months successively. A copy—taste.

George Bartley, D. C. G. C. C.

January 15, 1819-8w

## Bills of Exchange,

ON the Eastern Cities, on New-Orleans and on Pittsburgh, will be purchased at the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Lexington.

E. SALOMON, Cashier.

Jan. 1, 1819-4f

## Wood for Sale.

WE would sell about three hundred Cords of excellent seasoned WOOD, and deliver it, if required, any where in town.

We have also on hand, 2 or 3000 bushels of BRAN, SHORTS, and SHIP STUFF, which will be sold very low.

JOHN & THO. P. HART.

January 8, 1819-1f

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers will please call and pay off their accounts, and notes, which are due, by the first day of next month.

HIGGINS & PRITCHETT.

Lexington, Jan. 8, 1819.



**HARDWARE,**  
TO the amount of about \$10,000, well selected, for sale on a credit of 12 months, at a slow advance, by  
**J. P. SCHATZEL,**  
Main street, Lexington.  
Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819-tf

**Wm. R. Morton, & Co.**  
(In the Corner House near the Public Square, formerly occupied by W. Essex.)  
**HAVE** on hand, a large assortment of **MERCANDISE**, consisting of all the various articles of the latest fashions in the  
**DRY GOODS LINE,**  
**GROCERIES**, of the best quality,  
**AND EVERY VARIETY OF**  
**HARD, GLASS, CHINA & QUEEN'S WARE.**  
Also, best manufactured  
**PITTSBURGH NAILS,**  
**SUGAR, COFFEE, TEAS & LIQUORS,**  
at the lowest prices.  
All of which will be sold on the best terms.  
Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819-tf

**Elegant Carpeting.**  
Just received and for sale at the Store of  
**T. E. BOSWELL & CO.**  
**Brussels & Scotch Carpetings,**  
Which they offer at a very reduced price.  
Jan. 1, 1819-tf

**NEW GOODS.**  
**Arcambal & Nouvel,**  
Main street, fronting the Old Market Place,  
**HAVE** just received their full supply, consisting of London superfine and common Cloths and Cassimeres; Rose, Point and Duffel Blankets; Flannels, Coatings, Sattinets, Stocking, Velvet Cord, Worsted Shirts and Drawers, Swandown and Toilet Vesting; Irish Linens, Steam Loom and Cambric Shirts; 3-4, 6-4, 8-4 and 10-4 Irish Diapers; Pelisse Cloths, Plush and Merino Trimmings; Bombazette, Salsbury Flannels, Domestic Plaids; Damask, Imitation, and Waterloo Shawls; Flag and Bandanna Handkerchiefs; Merino neck Shawls, Silk Umbrellas, fine and common Morocco Shoes, black and colored Prunelle d'Inde, Ladies' and Gentlemen's furred Gloves, &c. &c.  
A large assortment of **DELFWARE, HARDWARE, GROCERIES and PAPEL HANGINGS.**  
3 qr. casks 4th proof Cognac Brandy  
2 do. do. L. P. Madeira Wine.  
Lex. Dec. 25, 1818-tf

**SHOES,**  
**Wholesale & Retail.**  
**C. P. BUTLER**  
**HAS RECEIVED**, at the Store recently occupied by Messrs. Arcambal & Nouvel, (Main-street,) 250 pair of Ladies Kid and Morocco walking Shoes,  
300 black Slippers,  
100 white KM do.  
100 col'd do. do.  
50 Morocco Boots,  
150 Gentlemen's Half Boots,  
100 do. fine Shoes,  
100 do. do. Pumps,  
500 Men's coarse Leather Shoes,  
500 Misses and children's Leather and Morocco Shoes and Boots,  
250 Women's do do  
350 Do. large size black and colored Roan Shoes.  
The above articles will be sold very cheap by wholesale or retail.  
Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819-tf

**Watch and Clock Making.**  
**HENRY FLETCHER**  
**RESPECTFULLY** informs the inhabitants of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has employed a first rate Watch Maker, recently from London, who is able from many years' experience in that metropolis and other cities in Europe, to repair in the most faithful manner, all kinds of Repeating, Musical, Horizontal, Patent Lever, Duplex, and Plain WATCHES, ES, and all kinds of CLOCKS. He is confident from the experience of the workman, to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their commands. All orders will be executed with promptness.  
Also—Watch Maker's Tools and Materials of the best quality.  
Dec. 18, 1818-tf

**McQuie's Tobacco.**  
**HAVING** been fully apprised that Tobacco of very inferior quality, not manufactured by us, has frequently been sold under our name, thereby tending to the injury of the reputation of our own manufacture—We, therefore, in justice to ourselves, hereby make it known that we have resolved effectually to warrant the quality of all the manufactured Tobacco which we put into market; and as we do positively hold ourselves responsible for the quality of our Tobacco, we shall, of course, have none sold (if we regard our interest) which is not good—as we trust, that from a fair and candid comparison, it will be found equal, if not superior, to any manufactured in the United States.  
**J. & W. McQUIE.**  
May 26, 1818—[Jan. 1, 1819-tf]

**Fayette County, sct.**  
**TAKEN UP** by Samuel Harris, four miles from Lexington, Henry's Mill road, one **BAIT MARE**, about 14 hands high, left hind foot white, about six years old, a few white hairs in her forehead, bad eyes—Appraised to \$30 by John Neal and John Marsh, before me, this 9th day of November, 1818.  
**O. KEEN, J. p. c.**  
January 1, 1819-3t

**Rich Jewellery.**  
**LADIES' rich PASTE EAR RINGS, FINGER RINGS, BRISTLE PINS, and BRACELETS;** and Gentlemen's fine Gold WATCHES, just received and for sale unusually low for cash, by  
**ROBT. FRAZER, Jr.** 3rd door below the corner of Main-st. and Jordan's Row.  
Lexington, Dec. 18, 1818-tf

**LAST NOTICE.**  
**THE** subscriber respectfully requests all persons indebted to the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, to make immediate payment of their dues. It being unreasonable and impracticable to send a half dozen times to gentlemen whose accounts amount only to a few dollars, and indeed inconvenient to apply even once personally to all, it is earnestly hoped that no further delay will take place in the settlement of debts due to us; otherwise, it will be indispensably necessary to resort to efficient legal measures for their collection.  
**JNO. NORVELL.**  
Lexington, Dec. 11, 1818-6t

**A List of Letters**  
**REMINING** in the Post Office at Versailles, Ky. which if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.  
**Mary Atwood**  
Aaron Anderson  
Jane S. Ashford  
James Anderson  
**John Beamon**  
Eliza Ball  
Doct. Bohannon  
Alexr. Bell & Co.  
J. A. Buchanan  
Letice Bowdy  
Doct. Bemaun  
Doct. R. B. Berry  
Richd. Bibb  
John L. Buck

**James C. Caldwell**  
Wm. Chilton  
Jerry Collins  
Deliah Cash  
Geo. Caplinger  
James Christmond  
Peter Chrisman  
Sarah S. Coleman  
**Thomas Cottin**  
James Coleman  
Wm. Campbell  
Wm. H. Gosby  
Wm. Christopher, jun.  
Armond Cravens  
Arthur Connely  
**Ann Davis**  
James Dunica  
Fanny Dickerson  
Hezekiah Douglass

**Benj. Elliott**  
Joseph Eddins  
**Col. John Francisco**  
Jerry Finch  
Francis Flournoy  
**John Garrett**  
Elizabeth Green  
Wm. Gardner  
**Huyong & Pochon**  
Thomas Henton  
James Henton  
Lewis Haller  
Allen Hiatt  
Willis Hall  
Robert Hudson  
John Hanna & Co.

**Samuel Jesse**  
Jno. B. Jesse  
**John Kirk**  
**Elizabeth Lee**  
Zach. Long  
James Lusk  
Samuel Lewis  
Miss E. Luke  
**James McQuady**  
Nicholas Mosby  
Joseph Minter  
Sally McIvane  
Johnston Malone  
Alex. Moffitt  
Wm. Mitchell  
John McCormick  
John McKinney  
**Thos. Nuckolls**  
**James O'Hara**  
Wm. O'Bannon

**John Porter**  
Susan Poor  
Benj. Patton  
Joel Pace  
**Charles Bailey**  
Thos. Rainey  
John C. Richards  
Elizabeth Reynolds  
**John Stewart**  
John Smith  
Wm. Shryock  
Thos. W. Sellers  
Maj. T. Shreshley  
Urielle Seebree  
David Stevenson  
Thos. Stevenson  
**Thomas M. Taylor**  
Susan Thornton  
Anderson Taylor  
Charles Thomas  
Wm. Trousdale

**Geo. Valandingham**  
**S. or Allen Williams**  
Isaac Williams  
Othas Wither 2  
Edw. B. Wood 2  
James D. Williams  
Daniel Williams  
**Nicholas Yalgee**  
**JOS. W. BRITSON, D. P. M.**  
Jan. 1, 1819-[Jan. 8]-3t

**BOOK-BINDING & STATIONERY BUSINESS.**  
**THOMAS ESSEX & CO.**  
**RESPECTFULLY** informs the public that they have removed their Book-Binding and Stationery business to the sign of the Journal, next door to the former stand of William Essex & Son, occupied at present by William H. Morton & Co. opposite the Court House, on Main Street, where they will keep a constant supply of  
**Blank Books, Stationery and School Books,**  
For Sale. Orders from public officers and banks at a distance will be promptly attended to—they having purchased a ruling machine, which will thereby enable them to furnish public offices and banks with Blank Books ruled in the neatest manner, and with much more facility than they could otherwise do.  
Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819-tf

**Prentiss, the Teacher,**  
Well known and readily found,  
**WILL** resume his occupation the first Monday in January. His terms in future will be six dollars fifty cents per session of five and a half months; or three dollars twenty-five cents per quarter, of twelve weeks—assigning the two last weeks in June and December as stated vacations. Such will be the consideration for Instruction, Pens, Ink and Pencils, in the upper classes; and for Instruction, Pens, Ink, Pencils, Slates and Cards, in the lower classes.  
The Scriptures of the New Testament, alternately, with other books, are read in the upper classes. The Lancasterian method is partially introduced, particularly writing on Slates, in the lower classes; and may be further extended, as utility may become obvious. School books furnished at usual prices.  
Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819-3t

**Blank Checks**  
**JUST** printed and for sale at the office of the Kentucky Gazette, CHECKS on the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Lexington, in books, or by the quire. Also, Checks on the United States Branch and the Lexington Branch Banks  
**SPENCER COOPER & CO.**  
Jan. 1, 1819-tf

**BANK BOOKS.**  
**THOMAS ESSEX & CO.**  
**KEEP** constantly on hand, BANK BOOKS, of all descriptions, ruled according to the pattern used in the Bank of Kentucky; which may be had at various prices.  
Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819-tf

**GROCERIES.**  
**THE** subscribers have just received and offer for sale the following articles, to wit:  
Tess, coffee, chocolate  
Loaf, lump and brown sugars  
Spices of every description  
Raisins, figs, peacocks and rice  
Mustard  
Scotch rappee and mockabars snuffs  
Sweet and cold expressed astor oil, by the quart or pint bottle  
Claret wines, gin, rum, Jamaica spirits  
French and peach brandy, and whiskey  
Spanish and common cigars  
Tobacco, also McQuie's do.  
Salmon, shad, mackerel and herrings  
Codfish, by the barrel  
Also, on hand, a variety of Fancy Paper, together with a few sets Handsome Views.  
We still continue to carry on Sign and House Paintings, and Paper Hanging.  
**DOWNING & GRANT.**  
Jan. 1, 1819-tf

**Silversmith's Shop.**  
**SAMUEL ATRES,**  
**RESPECTFULLY** informs his customers and the public generally, that he continues carrying on his business, at the upper end of Main-street, Lexington; and that in addition to his former stock, he has just received a handsome assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Jewelry: Gold and Silver Watches; Clock Movements; Gold, Gilt and Steel Watch Chains; Seals and Keys of the newest fashions; Silver Mounted and Steel Spectacles; and a number of other articles in his line, too tedious to mention.  
He also continues manufacturing the different kinds of Gold and Silver Work; repairs all kinds of Watches, makes and repairs Clocks; and being provided with first rate Workmen, and the best quality of materials, he is completely ready to serve those, who may please to favor him with their custom, on the shortest notice, cheapest terms, and in the best manner. He will exchange his Clocks for good work or hiding Houses, and will also take a few thousand weight of good Pork and Beef.  
Lexington, December 25, 1818-3t



**C. B. MELWEE,**  
**CABINET MAKER,**  
**HAS** removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Samuel Rankin, where he solicits a share of public patronage, which he hopes to merit by employing GOOD WORKMEN on WELL SEASONED TIMBER.  
Two or three good Workmen will find constant employ and liberal wages, by applying as above.  
Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819-tf

**NEW GOODS.**  
**THE** Subscribers have received, and are opening a choice collection of  
**FALL AND WINTER GOODS,**  
Which they will dispose of at their usual low prices.  
**TILFORD, TROTTER & CO.**  
**N. B. GOLD AND SILVER PATENT LEVER WATCHES,**  
For sale at Philadelphia prices.  
**BOLTING CLOTHS,** from No. 3 to 7.  
**T. T. & Co.**  
Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819-tf

**Seebree & Johnsons,**  
CORNER OF MAIN & MILL STREETS,  
(Nearly opposite the Branch Bank of the U. S.)  
**HAVE** just opened, and will constantly keep on hand, for sale, either by retail or wholesale, an assortment of  
**DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.**  
BROAD CLOTHS, NEGRO CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, BLANKETS, CASSINETTS, HARDWARE, SATINETTS, NAILS of every description, &c. &c.  
They will also keep a constant supply of  
BANK, PRINTING, WRITING, LETTER, and WRAPPING PAPER.  
Orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to.  
Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819-tf

**Hope Powder Mills,**  
One mile west of Lexington, on the Woodford Road.  
**JOSEPH & GEORGE BOSWELL,**  
**HAVE** entered into Co-Partnership with **SPENCER COOPER**, for the purpose of manufacturing GUN-POWDER, under the firm of  
**SPENCER COOPER & CO.**  
Who will keep a constant supply of Gun-Powder, equal to any made in the United States and will sell on as good terms.  
All orders will be strictly attended to, and they will continue to give the highest price for SALT-PETRE, delivered at J. & G. Boswell's Store, on Cheapside, Lexington, or at their Mills.  
**SPENCER COOPER & CO.**  
Jan. 1, 1819-tf

**Blank Checks**  
**JUST** printed and for sale at the office of the Kentucky Gazette, CHECKS on the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Lexington, in books, or by the quire. Also, Checks on the United States Branch and the Lexington Branch Banks  
**SPENCER COOPER & CO.**  
Jan. 1, 1819-tf

**By the President of the United States.**  
**WHEREAS,** by an act of Congress, passed on the 17th of February, 1818, entitled "an act making provision for the establishment of additional land offices in the territory of Missouri," the President of the United States is authorized to direct the public lands, which have been surveyed in the said territory, to be offered for sale:  
Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the territory of Missouri, shall be held in Franklin, in said territory, viz:  
On the first Monday in January next for the sale of  
Townships No. 46 to 52 inclusive, and fractional township 53  
in range 19  
48 to 52 and 20  
fractional township 53  
48 to 52 21, 22, 23  
On the first Monday in March next, for the sale of  
Townships 48 to 55 inclusive, in ranges 24 & 25  
48 to 50 26 & 27  
On the first Monday in May next, for the sale of  
Townships 51 to 54 inclusive, in ranges 11 & 12  
51 to 56 13  
53 to 56 14 & 15  
excepting the lands which have been, or may be, reserved by law, for the support of schools, and for other purposes.  
Each sale shall continue as long as may be necessary to offer the lands for sale, and no longer, and the lands shall be offered in regular numerical order.  
Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 17th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.  
**JAMES MONROE.**  
By the President, **JOSIAH MEIGS,**  
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States, will publish the above once a week till the first of May next, and send their bills to the General Land Office for payment.  
August 7-38t

**By the President of the United States.**  
**WHEREAS,** by an act of Congress, passed on the 17th of February, 1818, entitled "an act making provision for the establishment of additional land offices in the territory of Missouri," the President of the United States is authorized to direct the public lands, which have been surveyed in the territory, to be offered for sale:  
Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the territory of Missouri, shall be held as follows, viz:  
At St. Louis, in the said territory, on the first Monday in August, October, December, February and April next, and three weeks after each of the said days, for the sale of lands in the land district of St. Louis. Thirty townships shall be offered at each sale, commencing with the most eastern ranges west of the fifth principal meridian line, and proceeding westerly.  
At the Seat of Justice of Howard County, in the said territory, on the first Monday in September and November next, and three weeks after each of the said days, for the sale of lands in the land district of Howard County. Thirty townships shall be offered at each sale: The first to be in a square form, and to include the seat of justice of the said county, as nearly in the centre as the situation of the surveys will admit, and the second immediately east of the first, and in the same form; excepting from sale in each district, the lands which have been, or may be reserved by law for other purposes.  
Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.  
**JAMES MONROE.**

By the President, **JOSIAH MEIGS,**  
Commissioner of the General Land Office.  
Printers of Newspapers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States will insert the above once a week till April next, and send their bills to the General Land Office for payment.  
A map of the above Lands may be had (previous to the sales) at the General Land Office, and at the Land Offices in the Missouri territory. The map is now engraving for  
**JOHN GARDINER,**  
Chief Clerk, General Land Office.  
May 22, 1818-45t

**By Authority.**  
**By the President of the United States.**  
**WHEREAS,** by an act of Congress, passed on the 3d day of March, 1818, entitled "An Act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the Treaty with the Creek Indians and for other purposes," the President of the United States is authorized to cause the lands acquired by the said Treaty to be offered for sale when surveyed:  
Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the Alabama Territory, shall be held as follows, viz:  
At Cahaba, on the 3d Monday in March next, for the sale of  
Township numbered 12 in ranges 18 19 20  
17 & 18 10 11 12 13  
13 14 15 16  
17 18 19  
19 20  
19 10 11 16 17 18  
20 10  
At St. Stephens, on the second Monday in April next, for the sale of  
Townships numbered 5 6 7 8 17 18 19 20  
17 18 19 20 3  
17 18 20  
17 1  
At Cahaba on the first Monday in May next, for the sale of  
Township numbered 12 in ranges 9 10  
7 7 8 9 10 11  
6 7 8 9 10 11  
5 10 & 11  
except such lands as have been or may be reserved by law for the use of schools, or for other purposes. The lands shall be offered for sale in regular numerical order, commencing with the lowest number of section, township and range, and continue three weeks, and no longer.  
Given under my hand at the city of Washington, the 24th of November, 1818.  
**JAMES MONROE.**  
By the President, **JOSIAH MEIGS,**  
Commissioner of the General Land Office.  
Printers who are authorized to publish the Laws of the United States, will publish the above once a week until the 1st of May next.  
Dec. 18, 1818-20t

**Blank Deeds**  
**FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE "Kentucky Gazette."**

**State of Kentucky.**  
**MONTGOMERY CIRCUIT, Sct.**  
**OCTOBER TERM, 1818.**  
**William Bridges, Complainant,**  
**vs.**  
**William Hays, his heirs, Def'ts.**  
**IN CHANCERY.**  
**THIS** day came the complainant by his attorney, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants, William Hays, Boon Hays, Daniel Hays, Greenup Hays, Isaac Vanbiber and Elizabeth his wife, late Elizabeth Hays, Joshua Dodson and Susannah his wife, late Susannah Hays, Lewis Jones and Delinda his wife, late Delinda Hays, heirs at law of William Hays, deceased, are not inhabitants of this commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law, and the rules of this court—it is therefore ordered by the court, that unless they shall appear here on or before the first day of our next April Term, and file their answer to the complainant's bill, plea or demurrer, that the same shall be taken for confessed against them; and that a copy of this order be inserted in some duly authorized newspaper of Kentucky, for two months successively, according to law.  
A Copy. Teste,  
**ROBT. C. PICKETT, d. c. m. c.**  
December 18, 1818-8t

**State of Kentucky.**  
**MONTGOMERY CIRCUIT, Sct.**  
**OCTOBER TERM, 1818.**  
**Deval Trimble, Complainant,**  
**vs.**  
**John Henderson, &c. Def'ts.**  
**IN CHANCERY.**  
**THIS** day came the complainant by his attorney, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants, Charles Atkins, son and heir at law of Thomas Atkins, deceased, and Nancy Davis, late Nancy Atkins, late widow and relict of Thomas Atkins, and the unknown heirs of James Hines, James Gray, Joseph Turner, and Nathaniel Logan, deceased, are not inhabitants of this commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance agreeably to law, and the rules of this court—it is therefore ordered by the court, that unless they shall appear here on or before the first day of our next April Term, and file their answer to the complainant's bill, plea or demurrer, that the same shall be taken for confessed against them; and that a copy of this order be inserted in some duly authorized newspaper of Kentucky, for two months successively, according to law.  
A Copy. Teste,  
**ROBT. C. PICKETT, d. c. m. c.**  
December 18, 1818-8t

**State of Kentucky.**  
**MONTGOMERY CIRCUIT, Sct.**  
**OCTOBER TERM, 1818.**  
**Randall Walker, Complainant,**  
**vs.**  
**John Smith and J. Defendants.**  
**IN CHANCERY.**  
**THIS** day came the complainant by his attorney, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the said defendant, Smith Payne, is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law, and the rules of this court—it is therefore ordered by the court, that unless the said defendant, Smith Payne, shall enter his appearance here on or before the first day of our next April Term, and file his answer to the complainant's bill, plea or demurrer, that the same shall be taken for confessed against him; and that a copy of this order be inserted in some duly authorized newspaper of Kentucky, for two months successively, according to law.  
A Copy. Teste,  
**ROBT. C. PICKETT, d. c. m. c.**  
December 18, 1818-8t

**STATE OF KENTUCKY,**  
**Montgomery Circuit, Sct.**  
**OCTOBER TERM, 1818.**  
**Thomas P. Moore, Complainant,**  
**vs.**  
**John Marshall, &c. Defendants.**  
**IN CHANCERY.**  
**THIS** day came the complainant by his attorney, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants Wm. H. Slaughter and Elizabeth his wife, late Elizabeth Locke, are not inhabitants of this commonwealth; and they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law, and the rules of this court—it is therefore ordered by the court, that unless the said defendants, William H. Slaughter and Elizabeth his wife, late Elizabeth Locke, shall enter their appearance here on or before the first day of our next April term, and file their answer, plea or demurrer to the complainant's bill, that the same shall be taken for confessed against them. And that a copy of this order be inserted in some duly authorized newspaper of Kentucky for two months successively, according to law.  
A Copy. Teste—  
**ROBT. C. PICKETT, d. c. m. c.**  
Nov. 6-8t

**For Sale,**  
**TWO TRACTS OF LAND,**  
**CONTAINING** 40154 acres each, being parts of Genl. Clark's surveys on the Ohio, below the mouth of Tennessee.  
The first begins a small distance below the mouth of Catfish creek, and its front on the Ohio terminates a small distance above the mouth of Massac creek, being part of the survey of 36,962 acres.  
The second is part of general Clark's survey of 37,000 acres, beginning at a stake on the Ohio, 1150 poles below the upper corner of said survey, having a front on the Ohio reduced to a straight line of 353 poles. Both tracts extend from the river to the back lines of the respective surveys, of which they are parts, between parallel lines.  
The title is derived direct from Gen. Clark; the deeds on record in the Office of the Court of Appeals in Kentucky. Apply to  
**LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH,**  
Philadelphia.  
Jan. 1, 1819-tf [ch. T. E. B. & Co.]

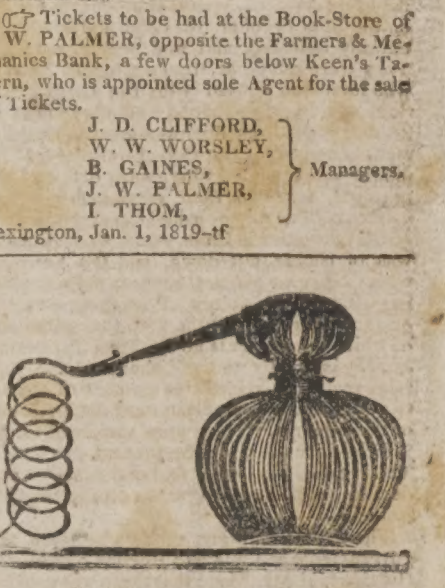
**FARMERS' & MECHANICS' BANK OF LEXINGTON.**  
**A** DIVIDEND after the rate of ten per cent. per annum, on all stock paid for, according to the conditions prescribed by the law, chartering the institution, will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on application at the Bank, on or after the 5th inst. The calculation of interest will take date from the day of the election of President and Directors, on all payments made prior to that time, and on subsequent payments, from the day on which they were made inclusive.  
By order of the President and Directors.  
**M. T. SCOTT, Cash.**  
January 8-tf

**Notice.**  
**TO MY CREDITORS—**  
**I** HAVE applied to the court of common pleas of the county of Franklin, in the state of Pennsylvania, for the benefit of the insolvent laws of the said state; and they have appointed the fourth Monday in January next to hear me and my creditors, at the court-house in Chambersburg, in the said county, when and where you may attend, if you think proper.  
**ADAM W. CAMPBELL**  
Debtors' Apartment, Franklin  
county, Pa. Dec. 5, 1818. [Dec. 25-3t]

(BY AUTHORITY OF THE LEGISLATURE OF KENTUCKY.)  
**LOTTERY,**  
**FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE LEXINGTON ATHENÆUM.**  
**FIRST CLASS.**  
**S C H E M E.**  
1 Prize of 4000 Dollars is \$4,000  
2 of 1000 is 2,000  
3 of 500 is 1,000  
10 of 100 is 1,000  
20 of 50 is 1,000  
35 of 20 is 700  
120 of 10 is 1,200  
820 of 5 is 4,100

**NOT** TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE!  
Of the above, the following are  
**STATIONARY PRIZES:**  
1st drawn ticket will be entitled to \$100  
1st " " 2d day's drawing 500  
1st " " 3d " " 500  
1st " " 4th " " 1000  
1st " " 5th " " 1000  
1st " " 6th " " 4000  
The \$100 prize, as awarded for the first drawn ticket on the first day's drawing, to be payable in part by 10 tickets, valued at 50 dollars. The tickets reserved are from No. 1 to No. 10, inclusive.  
The \$500 prize, as awarded on the second and third day's drawing, to be each payable in part by 25 tickets, valued at 125 dollars—Nos. 11 to 35, inclusive, for that on the second, and Nos. 36 to 60, inclusive, for that on the third day's drawing.  
The \$1000 prize, as awarded on the fourth and fifth day's drawing, to be each payable in part by 75 tickets, valued at 375 dollars—Nos. 61 to 135, inclusive, for that on the fourth, and Nos. 136 to 210, inclusive, for that on the fifth day's drawing.

The capital prize of \$4000, as awarded on the sixth day's drawing, to be payable in part by 200 tickets, valued at 1000 dollars. The Nos. reserved are from 211 to 410, inclusive.  
All prizes payable in 60 days after the drawing is completed, in Notes of the chartered Banks of Kentucky, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.  
All prizes not demanded within one year after the drawing, will be considered as donations to the institution.  
Five hundred numbers will constitute a day's drawing. A list of each day's drawing will be published in the newspapers of the town of Lexington.  
In presenting this Scheme to the public, the Managers cannot but express the confidence they feel, that it will be favorably received, and promptly encouraged, not only on account of the flattering prospects it offers to adventurers, but more especially on account of the object it is intended to promote.  
The Lexington Athenæum is a valuable public institution, calculated at once to create and to gratify a taste for literature. It furnishes an agreeable and useful resort, and constitutes a prolific source of information to the citizens of Lexington, and to the numerous strangers who so constantly visit it. But it is peculiarly valuable for the aid it may afford to the enquirer into the history and antiquities of the western country. The mineralogical cabinet, connected with this institution, has been brought to its present promising condition by the almost unaided efforts of an individual.—The institution now looks to the public for some little encouragement, and surely it will not be permitted to look in vain. The friends of science, and all who have any regard for the literary reputation of Kentucky, will doubtless be prompt to aid and to build up this infant establishment.  
Tickets to be had at the Book-Store of J. W. PALMER, opposite the Farmers & Mechanics Bank, a few doors below Keen's Tavern, who is appointed sole Agent for the sale of tickets.  
**J. D. CLIFFORD,**  
**W. W. WORSLEY,**  
**B. GAINES,**  
**J. W. PALMER,**  
**I. THOM.**  
Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819-tf



**Stills For Sale.**  
**THE** subscriber has on hand STILLS, of different sizes, and of the best quality, which he will sell low for cash.  
He has lately received from Philadelphia a quantity of COPPER, which enables him to furnish STILLs and BOILERS, of any size, at the shortest notice.  
He also carries on the TINNING BUSINESS, as usual.  
STOVE PIPES, &c. also for sale.  
**M. FISHEL.**  
Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819-tf

**Lexington Coffee House,**  
Sign of the Indian Queen, Lexington, K.  
**LANPHEAR & CARTER**  
**HAVE** fitted up the above spacious and convenient premises, for the accommodation of TRAVELLERS and BOARDERS. A part of it is separate, and exclusively appropriated to families. The STABLE is one of the best in the state.  
L. & C. pledge their best endeavors to afford every comfort and luxury to be had in the western country.  
Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819-tf  
\* \* The editors of the Aurora, Philadelphia; Baltimore Patriot, Richmond Enquirer; Southern Patriot, Charleston; Clarion, Nashville, and Argus, Frankfort, are requested to insert the above in their respective papers once a week, for four weeks, and forward their accounts for settlement as above.

**ENGRAVING.**  
**THE** subscriber will execute SEALS of all kinds, for Banks, Public Offices, Notaries, Corporations, &c. Also, LETTER STAMPS for Post-Offices, BLANK AND FLOWER ROLLS, FLOWERS and LETTERS, for Book-Binders; BRANDS, for Mills—and Engraving generally, on moderate terms.  
Lexington, Nov. 27, 1818-7t  
**Merino Shawls.**  
**THE** subscribers have just received an assortment of elegant 4-4, 6-4, 7-4 and 8-4 MERINO SHAWLS.—Also,  
A few superb Marcelline Quilts and Knotted Counterpanes.  
**ARCAMBAL & NOUVEL.**  
Lexington, Dec. 25, 1818-4t